WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,

A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. V. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 26, 1868. NO. 141.

LOCAL NOTICES.

[From the (Kansas) Radical, Manhattan, Kansas, March 9th, 1867.]

Consumptives are referred to Rev. Edward Wilson, of Williamsburgh, Kings county, New York, relative to the treatment of lung diseases. The advertiser will send, free of all charge, the prescription essential, with directions for preparing and using the same. It is said to be a very reliable remedy in cases of consumption, asthma, bronchitis, &c. Mrs. Gift, of Marshall county, Kansas, had a daughter restored from apparently the last stages of consumption to perfect health by this remedy. Sole Agent for Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania—Joseph Fleming Druggist, 84 Market street.

The "Paris Skirt,"
Quite new and very cheap, at Barker's.

Pain Paint,
Pain Paint,
Pain Paint,
Pain Paint,
Pain Paint.
Wolcott's Pain Annihilator,
Wolcott's Pain Annihilator,
Wolcott's Pain Annihilator.
Sold wholesale and retail by McClarran & McKennan, Druggists, 85 Market street, corner of Diamond, near Fifth street.

Trunks, Trunks,
At John Bell's, No. 35 Market street, three doors from Second street.

Splendid Linen Goods.
Messrs. Bates & Bell, No. 21 Fifth street, have just received a full line of Linen Goods, of first class standard makes, to which they desire to call the attention of ladies and housekeepers generally. Our readers will be sure to find desirable bargains always at Bates & Bell's. Go and examine their new and splendid stock.

Joseph Horne & Co.,
Importers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Straw Goods, Ribbons, Notions, Trimming and Hosiery, Nos. 77 and 79 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa. MWS

Hot Air Furnaces
And Hot Air Registers, best quality, for sale by Bissell & Co. 235 Liberty street. SMW

For Muslins
Of all widths, *cheap*, go to Barker's.

Boquets.
At J. R. & A. Murdoch's, 112 Smithfield street.

Dry Goods at Wholesale.
We are offering full lines of Bleached and Brown Muslins, Prints, Ticks, Ginghams, and other staple goods, making the largest stock in the West, and at less than Eastern prices. J. W. Barker & Co., No. 59 Market street. tf

The Celebrated
Triumph Cook Stove, for coal, for sale by Bissell & Co., 235 Liberty street. SMW

Damaged Table Linen,
Good bargains in good quality, at Barker's.

The Singer Sewing Machine.
The superior merits of the "Singer" Machines, over all others, for either *family use or manufacturing purposes*, are so well established and generally admitted, that an enumeration of their relative excellencies is no longer necessary. Its attachments for *Hemming, Braiding, Cording, Tucking, Quilting Felling, Trimming, Binding, etc., are novel and practical*, and have been invented and adjusted *especially for this Machine.* Straw & Morton, Agents, corner St. Clair and Penn streets. MWS

Fine Grates,
Summer Fronts and Fenders, for sale at very low rates by Bissell & Co., No. 235 Liberty street. SMW

Boquets.
At J. R. & A. Murdoch's, 112 Smithfield street.

Leaf Tobacco,
Havana, Yara, Connecticut, New York State, at New York prices, branch of Julian Allen, 172 Water street, New York. Daniel F. Dinan, 75 Water street, Pittsburgh.

Parlor Stoves,
Heating Stoves, Laundry Stoves, Cook Stoves, Grate Fronts, Fenders, Summer Fronts, &c., for sale by Bissell & Co., 235 Liberty street. SMW

Wheeler & Wilson's Improved Lock Stitch Sewing Machine,
The simplest and best. The only machine useing Crystal Cloth Presser with its attachments. Sales room No. 27 Fifth street. WS

The Daily Commercial

THE JOHNSON REBELLION

General Grant and the Usurper.

Grant's Great Services and Activity.

HIS PLANS FOR AN EMERGENCY.

The People Everywhere Right.

The Offers of the Loyal Governors and Boys in Blue.

The Necessity for Instant Readiness.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 24, 1868.

In the scenes of unparalleled excitement at the National Capitol, no one has borne a more important part or acted it better than Gen. Grant. All loyal men have instinctively turned towards him for counsel and support; nor have they done so in vain. Fully alive to the imminence of the crisis, and firmly convinced that Andrew Johnson contemplated nothing less than revolution, he early took his resolution—and let me say that, had there been any occasion for acting the American people whose hearts are in the right place, would have had as much occasion for rejoicing as when, in the last days of the rebellion, he dealt the blows that brought down the Confederacy like a cob-house. It is not the time to let the country know what his measures were, and what his actions would have been. Enough to know that they would have been entirely effectual, and nothing would have been left undone. All who have observed Grant in connection with this new rebellion of Andrew Johnson have been struck with the manifestation of qualities which few supposed he possessed, proving him to be the man for any emergency and equal to any duty which his countrymen can place upon him. Though bearing himself in his usual quiet manner, he possessed himself of a knowledge of every thing that was transpiring, knew the intentions of the conspirators, and prepared to meet them. His countrymen will some day know how much they owe to him for the part he has played in these stirring scenes. No true man at the capital fails to pay him the homage due to a true patriot, a man of iron will in troublous times, a leader of unerring sagacity where precedence is the quality most to be desired. If true men respected and confided in General Grant before, they regard him with a loftier sentiment now; and when the history of the days of Andrew Johnson's usurpation comes to be written, he will stand forth the most conspicuous for his services in behalf of the Republic.

Although the clouds have somewhat lifted, the clear sky is not yet. Andrew Johnson is a bold, bad man; and with impeachment staring him in the face, he is desperate enough to attempt almost anything. He has undertaken to obtain the support of the Army and Navy, but thus far unsuccessfully. No doubt exists that could he secure such support he would resort to violence any hour. That he harbors such a purpose no one questions. And there are men here, like Woodward and Brooks—to say nothing of the ex-rebels who swarm here like vultures—to urge him on to such a course. Though to-day somewhat shaken in his original determination, he may any moment have another spasm, for everyone knows that Andrew Johnson is a man of spasms, going from bad to worse.

The loyal men of the land should hold themselves in readiness for any emergency. From every quarter messages are hourly received, conveying the most gratifying assurances as to the readiness of the loyal masses to support Congress in any manner, and with whatever numbers they may be needed. The Boys in Blue, like Roderick Dhu's men, are prepared for the call to duty. The Governors of a dozen States nearly have sent their pledges, and hundreds and thousands of Grant's old companions in the bloody fields of Virginia and the Southwest, are ready to come to his support.

> One blast upon his bugle horn
> Is worth a thousand men.

But in the firmness of Congress there is safety, and it is to be hoped that there will be no need of the offers of our heroes; but let them be ready.

RODERICK.

WASHINGTON, PA.

Grand Army of Republic Entertainment—Death of a Rising Young Lawyer—A Grant Club.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, PA., February 24, 1868.

Post 57, G. A. R., held an entertainment and oyster supper at the Court House on Friday evening, February 21st, which was (thanks to the patriotic ladies of the place) a grand success.

James R. Buth, a rising young attorney and prominent Democratic politician, died at his residence on Saturday, 22d, of disease of the heart.

A Grant Club was formed here this evening.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

HARRISBURG.

THE IMPEACHMENT QUESTION.

Resolutions of Approval.

Mr. Wallace Offers a Substitute.

Supplement to Consolidation Act.

SENATE FREE RAILROAD LAW.

House Refuses to Concur.

Canal Damage Claims Against the State.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, February 25, 1868.

SENATE.

The Committee on Foreign Relations reported the impeachment resolutions offered yesterday, amended as follows:

That the thanks of the people of this Commonwealth are due and hereby tendered through their immediate representatives, to the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, for its fidelity to the people and its promptness in preferring articles of impeachment against Andrew Johnson, for his late acts of usurpation.

That the thanks of the people of Pennsylvania are due and hereby tendered to Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, for his courage and fidelity in resisting the attempted invasion of his office and violation of the fundamental law, and his resolute resistance to executive encroachment.

Mr. Wallace, Democrat, of Clearfield, offered the following substitute:

That in the passage, veto and repassage of the tenure of office law the executive and legislative branches of Government, each for itself had the right to judge of the Constitution, and there being a conflict of opinion thereon, it was the privilege of either of said departments when called on to execute or obey the same, to bring it before the Supreme Court of the United States for adjudication.

That in the removal of Edwin M. Stanton from the office of Secretary of War, and the appointment of General Lorenzo Thomas in his stead, for the purpose of testing the constitutionality of said tenure of office bill, the President of the United States was obeying his oath to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, and was guilty of no crime for which he can legally be impeached.

That it is the duty of the Executive and Legislative branches of the Government, and of all good citizens, to enforce, respect and obey the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States upon the question of the constitutionality of said tenure of office law when announced by said court.

The subject was made special order for this evening.

Bills Passed Finally.

A supplement to People's Savings Bank, Pittsburgh, authorizing dividends out of net earnings.

Prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in Bellevernon township, Fayette county.

AFTERNOON SESSION—At the afternoon session the following

Bills Passed Finally:

Exempting bequest of John S. Brady to Washington College from taxation.

Incorporating the Pittsburgh and Colorado Silver Mining Company.

Declaring valid certain conveyance in Webster township, Fayette county, to Wm. Bensel.

Excepting from taxation the Pittsburgh Church Guild to the extent of $50,000.

Authorizing the Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester Passenger Railway Company to sell and convey part of their road.

The Senate, at half-past eleven o'clock, is still discussing the impeachment resolutions, with indications that they will pass by a party vote.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. Ford, of Allegheny—Supplement to Pittsburgh consolidation act, providing for school purposes in the several districts.

By Mr. Edwards, of Lawrence—Incorporating the New Castle Hall and Market Company.

The morning session was occupied in the first reading of over two hundred private bills, without final action.

The Free Railroad Law.

AFTERNOON SESSION—The House refused to concur in the Senate amendments to the Free Railroad bill.

The bill authorizing the State Treasurer, Auditor General and Attorney General to examine and pay the claims of George W. Cass, Washington McClintock and Addison Leech for injuries by abandonment of the Western Division of the Pennsylvania Canal was considered.

Mr. Mann, of Potter, moved to confine the amount to $10,000; lost.

Mr. Ford, of Allegheny, moved $50,000; lost.

The House discussed till a late hour Mr. Hickman's amendments, when they were made the special order for Tuesday evening next, when Mr. Hickman will close the debate and call the previous question.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Disorder in French Legislature.

DEBATE ON REFORMS IN IRELAND.

A Remarkable Scene.

LONDON, February 24.—A remarkable scene occurred at the last session of the French legislative body. The Chamber was engaged in the discussion of the bill for the regulation of the press. M. Havin, of the *Siecle*, rose and said he had a document which he wished to read to the members. It was the judgment of the court exonerating himself and M. Gervalt from the charges brought against them by the Government. The President interrupted Havin, and refused to allow him to proceed. Havin insisted on reading the document. Much disorder and confusion followed, whereupon the President declared the sitting for the day dissolved. The Government members then retired. The Liberals remained, loudly protesting against the arbitrary action of the President. They were finally expelled from the building by the officers, and the gas extinguished.

Minister Bancroft.

BERLIN, February 25.—Hon. George Bancroft has been duly received as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to the North German Confederation. The details of the treaty between North Germany and the United States relative to the rights and privileges of naturalized American citizens of German birth, of whom military services had heretofore been claimed, have been fully agreed on by the representatives of the two nations. The report that this treaty was finally attested and signed was premature. It is expected the document will receive the official signatures of Mr. Bancroft and the German representative on Saturday.

British Parliament.

LONDON, Februry 24, 10 P. M.—In the Lords to-night, the bill renewing the suspension of operations of the writ of *habeas corpus* in Ireland, was advanced to a second reading. In the debate to which the bill gave rise, Earls Russell and Gray spoke at length, advocating reform in Ireland in both State and Church. Speeches in reply were made by Earls Hardwick, Ellinborough and Marquis Westmeath. The Commons proceedings were unimportant.

Found.

Rev. Mr. Speke, brother of the well-known African explorer, whose mysterious disappearance caused much excitement and comment, has been found.

Verdict in the Casey Matter.

The Coroner's jury which have been investigating circumstances attending the death of Casey, has brought in a verdict containing a charge of murder against Mackay.

Committed for Trial.

LONDON, February 25.—All the prisoners charged by the Coroner's jury with complicity in the Clerkenwell explosion have been committed to stand trial for murder. Sullivan and Pigot, confined in Richmond prison, have been called upon by many influential persons, but all interviews with the prisoners are forbidden by the authorities.

Habeas Corpus Suspended.

LONDON, February 25, 10 P. M.—The House of Lords, in Committee of the Whole to-night, agreed to the bill renewing the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in Ireland.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Evening, February 25.—Consols closed at 93⅝@93¾; 5-20s, 71⅞; Illinois Central, 87⅞; Erie, 48¾.

IMPEACHMENT!

THE SECOND ACT

President Impeached in the Senate.

Thad. Stevens Presents the Demand of the House.

Select Committee to Conduct the Trial.

WHAT WILL THE SENATE DO?

Randall Getting Into Trouble.

Secretary McCulloch Subservient.

Will the President be Suspended?

General Thomas to be Imprisoned.

Supreme Court then to be Applied To.

Writ of Habeas Corpus to be Sued Out.

Stanton Still at the War Office.

Voice of the Country on Impeachment.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 25, 1868.

The excitement of yesterday had abated this morning or settled down into a quiet and decorous curiosity, contented with reading the papers and speculating on results, not clamorous, demonstrative or jostling. There was no scramble for the Capitol, no rush to the galleries, no crush or crowds in the corridors, no grumbling by ladies or swearing by men, because ten thousand people could not be compressed into a space which two thousand will fill to overflowing, all of which occurred yesterday, and will be remembered as a part of the history of the time. It was expected by many and known by others that Messrs. Stevens and Bingham, as the Committee of the House, would inform the Senate to-day of yesterday's resolution to impeach the President, and the Senate galleries were filled at an early hour, but not to excess. The Senate opened its proceedings in the usual way, and spent from 12 to 1 o'clock in routine business, which, whether interesting or not, in itself did not command much attention, for both floor and galleries were on the *qui vive* for the second act in the impeachment drama, and would be restive until it was performed. One o'clock had been fixed as the hour, and everything in the meantime was only to kill time, or so looked upon.

Impeachment in the Senate.

When one o'clock came, Garrett Davis was upon the floor making a speech, which might end in five minutes or might last till to-morrow for aught anybody knew. He was talking of the Constitution, a theme upon which he is perennial. Ten minutes later, the doors of the Senate open, and Messrs. Stevens and Bingham, linked arm-in-arm, enter, preceded by the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House. They are met by the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, who needs no hint of their mission, but straightway announces a message from the House in the usual stereotyped way, and then immediately corrects himself and says "a Committee of the House." Mr. Davis had yielded the floor for this much by request of the presiding officer.

The Scargent-at-Arms supports Mr. Stevens on the right, while he, after saluting the Chair, "Mr. President," and receiving in return the recognition of Mr. Wade, reaches his hand into the breast pocket of his coat and draws out a sheet of foolscap paper. The eyes and ears of floor and the galleries are all turned toward the feeble old man, as he proceeds to read in better voice than one would expect from him, the message which the solemnity of the occasion would not permit him to trust to memory. Fifty members of the House have come over to witness the ceremony, and are standing in the lobbies and crowding about the two committee men as the message is read. It is brief, a few sentences only. But none of such solemn importance were ever uttered in the Senate Chamber before. Every word is listened to with earnest ears, and when all is said, the rustle of attention relaxed is heard, in the midst of which Mr. Davis rose to resume his speech. Messrs. Stevens and Bingham seat themselves at desks near the door awaiting the order of the Senate on the message they have delivered.

Mr. Howard, of Michigan, known in connection with the impeachment movement since its inception, rises to offer a resolution, but Mr. Davis has the floor and will not yield. Mr. Howard makes the point of order that his is a question of privilege, but the Chair being in doubt as to that, he offers not to give a decision, but to leave it to a vote of the Senate whether Mr. Davis or Mr. Howard is entitled to the floor. Discussion follows, as it always does on very slight provocation in the Senate, and in the midst of it all, Mr. Davis rises to say that he only controverts the right of Mr. Howard to deprive him of his seat. If you put the matter to him on the score of courtesy he'll tell you what he will do. Like Falstaff he "will do anything for friendship, but nothing on compulsion, "and the Senate very soon deciding the question of right in his favor, he gives the honorable body the benefit of his courtesy and yields to Mr. Howard, who presents a resolution for the appointment of a special committee of seven to take action on the resolution of the House. This goes through "*nem con*," and so ends act the second.

Messrs. Stevens and Bingham, satisfied with the discharge of their mission, return to the House, and are followed by the crowd of members who have left their seats and come over to see the impeachment fairly under way in the upper house.

The Senate relapses into legislation, galleries thin out and Garret Davis takes the floor again and keeps it so long that one is led to wish for his impeachment, for the sake of a pleasant interruption. An hour later the Chair interrupts a speech on reconstruction to announce the Committee of seven, which Mr. Howard's resolution calls for—Messrs. Howard, Trumbull, Conkling, Morton, Pomeroy, Edmunds and Johnson.

Committee Report to the House.

At half-past one o'clock, Messrs. Stevens and Bingham appeared at the bar of the House, and being recognized by the Speaker, the former said that in obedience to the order of the House of Representatives, the Committee had appeared at the bar of the Senate, and in the name of the House of Representatives and of the whole people of the United States, has impeached Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, of high crimes and misdemeanors in office, and had demanded that the Senate take order for the appearance of said Andrew Johnson to answer to said impeachment, and they answered the Senate that the House would in due time present articles of impeachment, and would prove the same.

Rule to Prevent Delays.

The Committee on Rules, in about an hour, reported an additional rule to the House regulating the discussion on cases of impeachment by providing that when articles are reported to the House, it shall resolve itself immediately into Committee of the Whole, and debate the same in fifteen minute speeches, and that the vote shall be taken on the second day. No dilatory motions shall be made to delay action, and but one motion to adjourn during the day shall be entertained. After considerable opposition by the Democrats, the rules were suspended, and this additional rule was adopted, the effect of which will be to settle the further discussion of the details preceding the President's trial, so far as the House is concerned.

Preparing the Articles.

The House Committee of seven, appointed to draft articles of impeachment against the President, held their first meeting this afternoon at 2 o'clock, Hon. Thad. Stevens presiding. The meeting was brief and the discussion confined to the point as to whether the charge should simply embrace the official record of the course of the President in removing Mr. Stanton, and thus make the trial brief before the Senate, or whether other charges should be brought up involving the attendance of witnesses. The Committee expect to report by Thursday and report the articles before the Senate on Saturday.

No Writ of Quo Warranto Yet.

Anticipating that Attorney General Stanbery would apply to Judge Cartter, of the Supreme District Court, for a writ of *quo warranto* this morning against Mr. Stanton, a large number of persons assembled at the City Hall and remained there during the session of the Court, but Mr. Stanton did not appear, and the crowd after the adjournment of the Court dispersed, stopping occasionally and discussing the questions of the day, in small groups.

Unfounded Report.

The report that the President had sent for General Emory, and that during the interview in response to the summons he had informed the President that he would obey no order unless it came through General Grant, is denied by General Emory.

Gen. Thomas's Case.

It is said to-day that if Chief Justice Cartter should to-morrow decide to hold Gen. Thomas for his appearance at Court to answer the charge of violating the tenure of office bill, no bail will be offered, hence the General will be committed to jail to answer the charge before the Criminal Court. An application will be then made before one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States for a writ of *habeas corpus*, and Gen. Thomas will be brought before that Judge, who will immediately act in the case, and thus have the matter brought directly before the Supreme Court of the United States.

Will the President be Suspended.

Much of the feverishness in the public mind in regard to the impeachment proceeding arises from the supposition that Congress will attempt to suspend the President while the trial is in progress, that he will resist the same, and that serious difficulties will ensue. From what is learned there is not the least ground for belief that it will be attempted to suspend the President. On the contrary the indications are that the impeachment trial will go on under the well established forms of procedure.

The White House.

The regular meeting of the Cabinet was held to-day, Secretaries Seward, Welles, McCulloch, Browning, and Postmaster General Randall being present. Attorney General Stanbery was not present, being engaged in the Supreme Court. The session did not continue more than an hour, though several of the members who had business pertaining to their respective departments remained with the President after the adjournment. Senator Hendricks and several representatives had interviews with the President this morning.

The War Office.

Mr. Stanton remained in the War Office all night, and was visited by a large number of his friends before he retired last night. This morning after he had breakfasted, he began to receive visitors, and was visited by Senators, Representatives and other prominent persons until noon. Senators Edmunds and Cameron, Ex-Senator Creswell, and many Representatives called during the forenoon. Judde Fisher, of the District Supreme Court, visited the Department about ten o'clock, and was with Mr. Stanton until after twelve.

Effect of Impeachment in Europe.

A private dispatch per cable from London received this morning announces that the political news has had no material effect in Europe, and that quotations of 5-20s are unchanged.

Democratic Campaign Committee.

The Democratic members of Congress held a conference to-night at the room of the House Committee on the Judiciary, Mr. Eldridge, of Wisconsin, presiding. A resolution was passed for the appointment of a Congressional campaign committee to consist of two Senators and five Representatives.

To Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, February 25.—The excitement in town relative to the impeachment question and matters incidental thereto is very sensibly diminished this morning. At the War Department and General Grant's headquarters nothing of particular interest is being transacted, the routine business being attended to as usual. General Thomas made no demand this morning for the records of the War Department, but merely called at the Adjutant General's office, and after receiving his private mails repaired home. He had a short interview with the President during the forenoon. Secretary Stanton was busily engaged during the morning signing requisitions and attending to other business of a public character which has accumulated to a considerable extent within the past few days. Several visitors called upon Stanton during the forenoon, among whom were several Senators and Representatives, including among the former Cameron and Edmunds. Considerable interest is manifested in the result of General Thomas's examination before the Supreme Court of this District to-morrow, and various speculations are indulged in regarding it.

Opinions of the New York Press.

NEW YORK, February 25.—The *Tribune* says: We heartily indorse the action of the House. The issue is not of our making or seeking. The President has been so reckless that he has defied Congress to its present duty, a duty at once imperative and unavoidable. There is no further room for argument on the question. The criminal is now to appear before a high Court for trial. Let the Senate act with dignity, impartiality, justice, courtesy and fearlessness. If Andrew Johnson is innocent, acquit him. If guilty, let him be swept from his high place as the enemy of his country, in having violated his oath and dared to break a law of the people.

The *Herald* says: The action of the House was bold and decisive, but the only people who are alarmed are the Radicals, who are shuddering at the ghost they themselves have raised. How long it will take the Committee to frame the indictment is not known. They may have all the material ready, and the Senate will find no obstacle except the will and judgment of an intelligent people—a rather serious one which they will not probably feel it advisable to oppose.

The *Times* fears the doings of the House partake of partisan clamor and frenzy, and says: We are not the apologists of Mr. Johnson's clearly illegal act, but his rudeness is matched by the hot and too hasty steps of Congress to depose him. It is for the Senate to assert, by its dignity and supremacy, whether this precipitancy is not to be checked. We look to the Senate, in conjunction with the Supreme Court, for deliverance from the clamor which now endangers the Constitution and the Government.

The *World* denounces Congress for its haste and precipitancy in the impeachment matter, and says that body evinces a want of faith in the constitutionality of the Tenure of Office bill by its very action. The impeachment of President Johnson is a sign of party desperation. They hope by this move to shift the responsibility of keeping the Union dissevered upon poor Andrew Johnson, as a scapegoat for their abortion called the Reconstruction acts. This is the true cause, and the removal of Stanton is but the bare pretext. If they succeed in removing Mr. Johnson, they will elevate Ben Wade to the Chair, and through him secure that Executive patronage with the aid of which they hope to carry the next Presidential election. But in this they will fail. Acts of desperation are never acts of wisdom. They always fail, and the Radicals will only go from bad to worse at every step. The people are tired of disturbance and strife, of which this party are the inciters, and the people will, at the next election, sweep the Republican party into the direst defeat and disgrace.

Demonstrations of States, Cities and Towns.

CHESTER COUNTY, PA.

WEST CHESTER, PA., February 25.—The Republican County Convention to-day passed a resolution in favor of the impeachment of Andrew Johnson and supporting Congress.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, February 25.—Democratic meetings are called for nearly all the wards of the city to consider the impeachment question. The Keystone Club, the largest Democratic organization in the State, has resolved itself into a military organization.

MAINE.

AUGUSTA, February 24.—The House of Representatives to-day passed resolutions sustaining Congress in impeaching Andrew Johnson by a strict party vote, 92 to 33.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 25.—The call for a public meeting of citizens opposed to the action of Congress is receiving the signatures of a large number of merchants and bankers. It will probably be held early in March.

The roll-call of the Johnson Association, whose rooms are at 208 Broadway, containing about 150 names, was seized by the police to-day.

The Trenton *Gazette* has a statement that Governor Fenton has offered 50,000 troops to sustain Congress in the event of their being required.

Recruiting offices are said to have been opened in this city for men to support the President, and several hundred names have been secured.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, February 25.—The meeting to-night at Library Hall, in accordance with the call issued yesterday, was fully attended. Speeches were made by several prominent gentlemen of this city. A series of resolutions were adopted, among which was the following:

Resolved, That we most heartily ratify and indorse the action of the House of Representatives in impeaching Andrew Johnson; that his own hand has furnished clear evidence of his guilt, and we demand from the Senate as speedy and prompt action as is consistent with the forms of law, and a fair and impartial trial.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, February 24.—There has been considerable excitement through the city today, in consequence of the condition of affairs at Washington. The Republicans seem to be unanimous for impeachment, and several of the leading Democrats have expressed their regret at the position in which the President has placed himself. They freely admit that he has laid himself liable for violation of the law.

The officers of the Grand Army of the Republic telegraphed General Logan to-day that they stood ready to obey the call to sustain the authority of Congress.

IOWA.

DES MOINES, February 25.—The following dispatch was sent to the Senators and Representatives of Iowa, in Congress, to-day:

"DES MOINES, February 25.—The State of Iowa stands by her Representatives in Congress in opposition to the usurpations of a higher official. She will give her strength to suppress anarchy and to maintain the Government. No sympathizer with treason, however elevated his position, can trifle with the rights of a free people. A hundred thousand Iowaians are ready to maintain the integrity of the Union, the Constitution and the laws.

"SAMUEL MERRILL, Governor."

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., February 25.—The City Republican Convention unanimously nominated Wm. A. Reynolds for Mayor. The telegram announcing the vote on impeaching the President was received with cheers. The Convention declared unanimously its approval of the action of the House.

READING, PA.

READING, PA., February 25.—The news of the prompt action of the House on the impeachment movement was received here with great rejoicing. One hundred guns were fired in the public square in honor of the event.

NEW JERSEY.

TRENTON, N. J., February 24.—Both Houses adopted, by a party vote, resolutions of sympathy with the President, and directing the preparation of resolutions by the Committee on Federal Relations on public affairs.

TENDER OF TROOPS.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., February 24.—Lieutenant Colonel Eastman tendered to the Adjutant General the services of the Twenty-first Regiment of this District, to preserve the peace at Washington, the regiment to be ready in twenty-four hours.

WASHINGTON, February 25.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL GETTING INTO TROUBLE.

Mention may be made of a little piece of business that Postmaster-General Randall attempted to do on Saturday. It seems he was greatly exercised in mind because the War Office mail went into Mr. Stanton's hands. He therefore sought an interview with City Postmaster Bowen, and tried to influence him to deliver the mail to Gen. Thomas's messenger. Mr. Bowen told him he knew no Secretary of War but Mr. Stanton, and should obey no order but his, relative to his mail. A friend of Mr. Stanton's soon after intimated to Mr. Randall that he would probably get himself into trouble if he went any further in this matter.

SECRETARY M'CULLOCH IS SUBSERVIENT.

It may be added that there are some curious stories afloat as to Secretary McCulloch's purposes with respect to the War Department. He has all along honored Stanton's requisitions on the Treasury from the day he was reinstated, and has recognized him as Secretary of War in his official correspondence. To-day, when asked if he would continue to honor his warrants, he is reported as having answered that he had not received definite orders on the subject, and did not care to make further reply. It is reported, in Presidential circles, that a definite order was received this afternoon, and that no more warrants are to be honored.

WHAT WILL THE SENATE DO?

The resolution of the House being taken, all eyes at once turned to the other end of the capitol. What will the Senate do? is the inquiry now made by everybody. The debate in secret session on Friday afternoon and evening, gives a clue to the answer. The first proposition offered was that of Mr. Edmunds, simply declaring that the Senate disapproves of the President's proposed change in the War office. To this Mr. Drake moved an amendment, founded on the same idea, "disapproval," but giving it more elaborate and forcible expression. The debate on these two propositions continued three or four hours, when Mr. Wilson brought forward another one, saying nothing about approval or disapproval, but denouncing the President's action as illegal and void, and an outrage on law and the Constitution. This changed the tenor of the debate, and led to further propositions by Messrs. Pomeroy and Yates, based on the same idea as Mr. Wilson's, but couched in more indignant terms. The act of the Executive met with strong condemnation from every Republican Senator who spoke, and in the course of the evening, nearly every one had something to say. It was unanimously looked upon as an act full of evil intent. Mr. Doolittle, and one or two Johnson men, attempted to defend or apologize for it, by saying that Mr. Johnson meant nothing but good for the country by putting things into such shape that the constitutionality of the Tenure-of-Office act could be tested before the Courts. This chaff caught nobody, and Mr. Doolittle was answered that the President had no right to make such a case. "Anarchy would come again," it was said by one Senator, "if laws, made in the proper manner, are to be treated as unconstitutional until the Supreme Court decides otherwise. If the President violates the law, he must be held responsible as any other man is, and he can not plead good intent any more than a thief or murderer. Something was said about Stanton's obstinacy and lack of propriety in trying to stick to the War Office, after being reinstated, though the President would not allow him to enter the White House, and would hold no intercourse with him. To this it was answered by authority that on the day of his reinstatement, as well as during the following day, he had no idea of remaining in the Department, except till his successor could be agreed upon by the President and Senate; that he prepared a letter of resignation, and would have forwarded it to the President on the third or fourth day after resuming his duties, if the action of the Senate had been respected by Mr. Johnson; that the President authorized an announcement that the Secretary would not be recognized as such by the Administration, either directly or indirectly; that this was not only flagrant contempt to the Senate, which has equal power under the Constitution with the President in making Cabinet Ministers, but a gross insult to Stanton, of such a character that no man, with decent self-respect, would then have tendered his resignation, and that therefore the President has only himself to blame for Stanton's continuance in office. It was held by all the Republican Senators that the President clearly had no right to appoint a Secretary *ad interim* during sessions of the Senate, but several Senators, including such lawyers as Trumbull, Fessenden, Drake and Edmunds, were not wholly clear on the point of his right to remove. They did not take ground in favor of this right by any means, but, as Mr. Fessenden said, there are several laws bearing on the subject, and it was not wise to assert off-hand an opinion on such an important legal question. Messrs. Sumner, Chandler, Pomeroy, Wilson, Harlan Conkling, and indeed many others, were entirely positive that the President had no right to make removals. It was suggested by two or three persons that the Executive communication be referred to the Judiciary Committee for examination of the law, but this found little favor; Mr. Wilson and others arguing warmly that the emergency demanded immediate action. This view finally prevailed, and Mr. Wilson's resolution, considerably toned down from its original form, was adopted. It will be seen that this does not, in direct terms, deny the right to remove, but passes upon both the President's acts at once, and denies his right to remove and appoint *ad interim*.

RESISTANCE OF REVENUE OFFICERS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has received a telegram from Collector Abernathy, of the Knoxville, Tenn., District, which informs the Department that very recently his Deputy Marshals at that place, while engaged in seizing illicit distilleries in the mountains in Tennessee, were attacked by an armed force, who captured the Government officials, took from them the property in their possession, and held them as prisoners until they ransomed themselves by the payment of $160 apiece in return for the property they had seized. The Collector has asked that a company of cavalry be sent to aid in the enforcement of the revenue laws in that section.

SENOR DON YGNACIT GOMER

Was to-day introduced to the President and Assistant Secretary of State, and delivered his credentials as Minister Plenipotentiary of Nicaragua and Honduras.

THE IMPEACHMENT COMMITTEE.

The Committee of seven appointed by the House to prepare articles of impeachment against the President held its first meeting this morning for consultation. The general impression is that but few charges will be preferred, requiring but a small number of witnesses. It is known that such is the desire of some Republicans. The articles to be prepared will not be presented to the Senate until that body resolves itself into a court of impeachment.

CORRECTION.

The remarks attributed to Mr. Blaine, of Maine, in the report of the impeachment proceedings in the House on Monday, were made by Mr. Blair, of Michigan.

CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The bill reported to the House to-day for coast survey, light house establishment, and other civil objects, including government departments, appropriates $7,000,000.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Was at the capitol in conference with the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the Senate for a considerable time this morning.

CONSUL RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized C. F. Mathy Consul for Switzerland for Missouri, Illinois, Kansas and Nebraska, to reside in St. Louis.

The stockholders in the various railroads in the oil regions met in Philadelphia yesterday, and confirmed the contracts of their respective roads for the consolidation of the lines merged in the Warren and Franklin railroad, Oil Creek railroad, and Farmers' railroad, all under the title of the Oil Creek and Allegheny River Road.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

XLth CONGRESS.

IMPEACHMENT IN THE SENATE.

House Committee at the Bar.

Matter Referred to a Committee.

AMENDMENT OF HOUSE RULES.

Fillibustering to be Prevented.

Naval Appropriation Bill Passed.

To Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, February 25.

SENATE.

Mr. SUMNER read some half dozen dispatches sent by Minister Harvey in March, 1861, to McGrath and others, of Charleston, informing them of the intended action of the Administration relative to reinforcing Fort Sumter. The dispatches were obtained from the Secretary of War. A letter of explanation from Harvey was also read.

Mr. CHANDLER presented a communication from the Governor of Michigan, which the Secretary proceeded to read. It expresses the hope that the Senate will not falter in executing the law against the Executive as well as against all who symathise with treason and rebellion. Before the reading was concluded, Mr. HENDRICKS inquired in connection with what proceedings of the Senate it was being read, and objected to the further reading.

The CHAIR said it will be laid on the table.

Mr. POMEROY asked that it be ordered printed.

Messrs. HENDRICKS and JOHNSON objected.

Mr. POMEROY—I understood it was from a Governor of a State.

Mr. HENDRICKS—It is addressed to a member of the Senate.

Mr. POMEROY withdrew his motion to print, and moved to lay it on the table.

Mr. HENDRICKS made a point of order that the paper had nothing to do with the business of the Senate. He asked by what rule of the Senate it was here? It did not come as a memorial or a remonstrance.

The CHAIR—Does the Senator object to the reception of the paper?

Mr. HENDRICKS—Yes, sir.

The CHAIR put the question on the reception of the paper, and the Senate refused to accept it.

Mr. CAMERON presented a petition of citizens of Pennsylvania for a change in the warehousing system.

Mr. HARLAN introduced a bill exempting property in the District of Columbia, held for school purposes, from taxation. Referred.

Mr. WILLEY presented a bill to provide for the incorporation of religious societies in Columbia. Referred.

On motion of Mr. WILLIAMS, the bill to provide for the proper settlement of public accounts, was taken up, and after discussion passed as amended.

On motion of Mr. EDMUNDS, the bill regulating the presentation of bills to the President of the United States and the return of the same, which was under consideration yesterday, was again taken up.

Mr. DAVIS opposed the bill, claiming that the President had a right to construe the Constitution for himself.

At a quarter past one o'clock, while Mr. DAVIS was speaking, Representatives Stevens, of Pennsylvania, and Bingham, of Ohio, appeared at the door. A number of members of the House accompanied them to witness the proceedings on the subject they had in charge.

The doorkeeper announced a Committee from the House of Representatives, who were recognized by the presiding officer.

Mr. STEVENS then said: In obedience to the order of House of Representatives, we appear before you in the name of the House of Representatives and of all the people of the United States. We do impeach Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, of high crimes and misdemeanors in office, and we further inform the Senate that the House of Representatives will in due time exhibit articles against him and make good the same, and in their name we demand that the Senate take order for the appearance of Andrew Johnson to answer said impeachment.

The presiding officer, Mr. WADE, replied that the Senate would take action in the premises.

Mr. HOWARD desired to offer a resolution in connection with the matter.

Mr. DAVIS objected, and wished to continue his remarks.

Mr. HOWARD said the Senator was out of order, as this was a privileged question, and of prior consideration.

Mr. DAVIS maintained that no question could interpose for consideration while he occupied the floor, unless he chose out of courtesy to give way.

Mr. HOWARD said the subject matter of this question was of great importance, and demanded more immediate attention than the matter which the Senator from Kentucky was discussing.

Mr. DAVIS rather excitedly said he was entitled to the floor, and would hold it, and no gentleman had any claim to address the Senate while he was speaking on the bill under discussion.

Mr. EDMUNDS said he admitted the right of the Senator from Kentucky to hold the floor, but he questioned the propriety and delicacy of his asserting his right to it under present circumstances.

Mr. DAVIS said if the Senate decided he was not entitled to the floor, of course he should give way; but if it decided otherwise, he should exercise the privilege of waiving his claim or not as he saw fit.

The CHAIR put the question to the Senate, and it was decided the Senator had a right to the floor.

Mr. DAVIS said as the question was now settled, he would give way to Mr. Howard. [Laughter.]

While this discussion was proceeding, Mr. Stevens occupied a chair at the end of the middle aisle of the chamber, surrounded by a large number of Representatives who had come over from the House to witness the scene. He spoke to no one, and fixed a steady eye on Mr. Davis, who was claiming the floor. The audience in the galleries manifested considerable interest.

When Mr. DAVIS gave way, Mr. HOWARD offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the message from the House of Representatives relating to the impeachment of Andrew Johnson be referred to a select committee of seven, to consider and report on the same.

Mr. BAYARD said the Senate had no constitutional jurisdiction to appoint a select committee for this case, and contended that it could not resolve itself into a high court of impeachment, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court presiding. It had no right, he maintained, to anticipate the trial of a case of impeachment by reporting a message of the House.

The resolution was put by the CHAIR, and carried, after which Mr. Stevens and the greater number of those present on the floor took their departure.

Mr. PATTERSON, of New Hampshire, next took the floor on reconstruction, and read a long address relating to the political situation at the South.

The bill was then postponed till to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, the Senate took up the supplementary reconstruction bill, allowing a majority of votes cast to decide elections, and registered voters to vote in any part of the State.

Mr. DAVIS withdrew his motion to refer to the Judiciary Committee, whereupon, after debate, Mr. BUCKALEW'S amendment requiring a residence of ten days in the district before the election, was agreed to.

Mr. WILLIAMS offered an amendment adding the words, "On affidavit or other satisfactory evidence," after requirement of the presentation of the voter's certificate of registration. Without this provision, he claimed, half the electors would be practically disfranchised. It was agreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to add as an additional section the following:

And be it further enacted, That the Constitutional Convention of any of the States mentioned in the acts of which this is amendatory, may provide that at the time of voting on the ratification of the Constitution, the registered voters may vote also for members of the House of Representatives of the United States, and for all elective officers provided for in said Constitution, and the said election officers who shall make the return of votes on the ratification or rejection of the Constitution shall enumerate or certify the votes cast for members of Congress.

Agreed to.

Mr. DOOLITTLE moved to amend by inserting the provision offered by him in amendment of the supplementary bill, requiring certain qualifications of all persons not entitled to vote under the Constitution or laws in such States previous to the rebellion. Lost 33 to 3.

Mr. DAVIS moved to amend by requiring that all elections provided for shall take place on the same day in each State. Agreed to.

Mr. HENDRICKS moved to amend by adding after the words, "or other evidence," the words, "in writing under oath, and returned with the returns of the election," which with the amendment of Mr. DAVIS, to require *viva voce* voting, and requiring four scrutinizers in each county was voted down.

Mr. DOOLITTLE moved to amend by providing that no person shall be refused registration on voting who has received pardon previous to the passage of acts to which this is amendatory. Not agreed to.

Mr. BUCKALEW asked that the bill be laid over until to-morrow, to allow him to offer a bill approved by certain members of the Southern Convention, permitting minorities to be represented according to the theory heretofore explained by him. He said the whites and blacks would thus each obtain a fair share of power. He moved to add a section allowing State Conventions to authorize the election of representatives in Congress from State at large, upon the principle of cumulative voting.

Objection being made to allowing the bill to go over for that purpose, Mr. BUCKALEW withdrew his amendment and the bill passed—28 to 6.

The CHAIR appointed as the Select Committee the called for by Mr. Howard's resolution on impeachment, Messrs. Howard, Trumbull, Conkling, Edmunds, Morton, Pomeroy and Johnson.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the supplementary reconstruction bill was made the special order for Thursday next.

The CHAIR presented a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the report of Mr. L. Seymour, Civil Engineer, in regard to bridging the Potomac river, and from the Secretary of War, in reply to a resolution of inquiry in regard to the survey of a ship canal around the Falls of the Ohio river.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Under call of States, a large number of bills and joint resolutions were introduced and referred, including the following:

To limit the liability of common carriers between States.

For a ship canal around Niagara Falls.

For the muster-out of all army paymasters, commissaries and quartermasters not on duty the past three months.

To re-open the Land Office of the Virginia Military District.

For two local inspectors of steamboats at Evansville, Ind.

Granting bounties to the 12th and 16th regiments of one-year Indiana volunteers.

Amending the act changing the time of holding District and Circuit Courts of the United States in Tennessee.

Granting land bounty to soldiers of the late war.

Providing for the reduction of all votes cast for members of the House for any person known to be ineligible by persons casting them.

Relative to suits in United States Courts.

Supplementary to the several acts organizing territories.

Resolutions of the Wisconsin Legislature for additional mail service, and for grants of land to aid in the construction of railroads.

Of the Kansas Legislature on the subject of the extension of the eastern division of the Union Pacific Road.

Bills amending the act to establish and equalize grades in the navy.

Declaring the meaning of the clause in the internal revenue law taxing railroad chairs, &c., five dollars per ton.

Granting land to aid in the construction of railroads in Nebraska.

Relative to the joint occupation of San Juan Island.

To enable the formation of a State Government in Montana.

For the relief of the widow and heirs of Thomas W. Harvey, wood screw patentee.

For the examination of certain claims of Kentucky.

To divide Illinois into three judicial districts.

To secure the completion of the Postoffice and Custom House at Cairo.

To authorize homestead exemption in the Virginia Military District of Ohio.

Mr. DODGE offered a resolution, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to ascertain what portion of Fort Snelling military reservation is necessary for military purposes, &c. Adopted.

At 25 minutes before 2 o'clock, the SPEAKER called the House to order, and the doorkeeper announced the presence at the bar of the House of the Committee which had been appointed to impeach, at the bar of the Senate, the President of the United States.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, standing in company with his colleague, Mr. BINGHAM, then made a report, as follows:

Mr. Speaker, in obedience to the order of the House, we proceeded to the bar of the Senate and proceeded in your name, and in the name of this body and all the people of the United States, we impeached as we were directed Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, of high crimes and misdemeanors in office, and we demanded that the Senate shall take order to make him appear before that body and answer for the same, and stated that the House would forthwith or soon, I did not say which, present articles of impeachment and make them good, to which the response was, the order shall be taken.

A resolution for the payment of $2,500 each to John Y. Brown, Samuel E. Smith and G. G. Simes in full for expenses of prosecuting claims to seats in the House was adopted.

Mr. ALLISON offered a resolution declaring it as the sense of the House that to the legislative power of Congress alone belongs the right to determine the rates of duties on importation, and it is beyond the power of the President and Senate as the treaty making power to authorize importations of the manufacture or products of foreign countries, except at such rates of duties as the tariff laws of the United States may prescribe. [The resolution is aimed particularly at the late treaty with the Sandwich Islands. The resolution was adopted without division.]

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, offered a resolution declaring the public welfare demands that the pecuniary obligation of the United States should be kept within the narrowest limit consistent with the necessary requirements of the Government; that therefore it is not expedient at this time to enlarge such obligations by extending aid to the Union Pacific Railroad, or any other company, by the granting beyond the terms of existing laws of subsidies of United States bonds, or by guaranteeing the payment of any stock or other liabilities of such company, or any corporation, and directing the Pacific Railroad Committee of the House to report no bill during this session in conflict with the resolution.

The House refused to second the previous question, and the resolution went over till Monday.

The resolutions offered by Mr. GRISWOLD, on the 17th inst., in reference to the rights of American citizens abroad, came up and were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

On motion of Mr. INGERSOLL, Senate bill appropriating $15,000 for the temporary relief of the destitute people of the District of Columbia was taken up.

It was amended by Mr. WOOD, by making the fund disbursable by the Freedmen's Bureau and Aid Society jointly, and passed.

Mr. LOAN asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire as to the political status of the State of Texas, but Mr. BURR objected.

The SPEAKER presented a communication from the Secretary of War, with the report of Maj. Gen. Hancock as to the riot at Marshall, Texas, on the 31st of December. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Also, the Constitution of the State of Alabama as revised and amended by the Convention at Montgomery. Same reference.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the naval appropriation bill.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, moved to suspend the rules to enable him to offer as an amendment the sections that were struck out of the bill on Friday, in Committee of the Whole, as being independent legislation. The rules were not suspended—yeas 86, nays 59, less than two thirds voting in the affirmative.

Quite an animated discussion followed, during which the SPEAKER, in overruling a point of order, corrected his ruling of yesterday on the words "whipped in," used by Mr. MARSHALL. The phrase was in use in England, whence we derive our parliamentary law, and not regarded there as unparliamentary or dishonorable, and he was satisfied on reflection his ruling was too restrictive.

The naval bill was passed.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the sundry Civil Expenses Appropriation bill. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. BUTLER, from the same committee, reported a bill making appropriations for the expenses of the Indian Department. Made the special order for to-morrow.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, from the Committee on Rules, reported a new rule, declaring that pending a motion to suspend the rules, the Speaker may entertain one motion that the House shall now adjourn, but that after the result thereof is announced, he shall not entertain any other dilatory motion until the vote is taken on the suspension. This is intended to prevent filibustering by a minority of less than one-third on a day when it is in order to suspend the rules.

Mr. ROSS objected.

Mr. WASHBURNE moved, and the rules were suspended, yeas 108, nays 30, and the new rule was adopted.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, asked leave to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the rules be suspended, and it is hereby ordered, as follows: When the committee to prepare the articles of impeachment of the President of the United States report the said articles, the House shall immediately resolve itself into Committee of the Whole thereon; that speeches in Committee shall be limited to fifteen minutes each, which debate shall continue until the next Legislative day after the report, to the exclusion of all other business except the reading of the journal; that at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of said second day the fifteen minute debate shall cease, and the committee shall then proceed to consider and vote upon the amendments that may be offered under the five minute rule of debate, but no merely *pro forma* amendment shall be entertained; that at 11 P. M. of said second day, the said committee shall rise and report its action to the House, which shall immediately and without dilatory motion vote thereon; that if the articles of impeachment are agreed upon, the House shall then immediately and without dilatory motion, elect by ballot seven managers to conduct said impeachment on the part of the House, and that during the pendency of the resolutions in the House relative to said impeachment thereafter, no dilatory motions shall be received except one motion on each day that the House do now adjourn.

Mr. WOOD objected.

After various suggestions and voting down of a motion to adjourn, the rules were suspended and the resolution adopted, yeas 102, nays 37.

Messrs. KOONTZ and THOMAS were permitted to record their votes affirmatively on the resolution for the impeachment of the President.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Elections, made a report in the case of Roderick R. Butler, member elect from the First Congressional District of Tennessee, with a joint resolution admitting him to a seat on taking the usual oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and so much of the test oath as is not included in the following words: "That I have neither sought nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever, under any authority or pretended authority in hostility to the United States." Ordered printed; the subject can be called up at any time.

Mr. SCHENCK moved to suspend the rules to enable him to offer resolutions rescinding the resolution to-day for the payment of $2,500 to John G. Brown, of Kentucky. Negatived, 61 to 75.

Mr. BOUTWELL offered a resolution that the committee appointed to prepare and report articles of impeachment against the President, and that the Committee on Reconstruction be severally authorized to sit during the session of the House. Adopted, 110 to 38.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, in the evening session debate only will be in order.

The Senate amendment to the House joint resolution concerning railroad lands in Michigan and Wisconsin were referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

The Senate amendment to the House bill relative to the islands in the Great Miami was concurred in.

The Senate amendment to the House bill to establish and declare the railroad and bridges of the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company a post road, was concurred in.

The Senate amendment authorizing the transmission through the mail free of postage of certain testimonials by Adjutant Generals of the several States, was concurred in.

The House took a recess till seven o'clock, when it again met and indulged in debate for several hours.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

A letter from Leasburg, New Mexico, says that some twelve hundred Indians had attacked Fort Lancaster and obtained possession of the quarters, but they were subsequently driven off. The casualties are not stated. The bodies of five Americans were found on the head of the Coucha, supposed to have been killed by the Indians.

On Monday, the afternoon train from Waterbury, on the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad, ran over, near New Britain, a sleigh containing two men, named Platt and Harris, cattle buyers. Both were killed, Mr. Harris instantly, and Mr. Platt living half an hour.

In the Richmond Circuit Court on Monday, in a suit for a draft drawn there on a New Orleans house, while that city was in possession of Federal troops, the Judge decided that contracts made where parties reside in cities occupied by different armies in time of war were null and void.

A Trenton, N. J., dispatch says: Governor Ward to-day sent to the Senate the joint resolution withdrawing the consent of New Jersey to the proposed Constitutional amendment, Article 14, with his objections. The Governor argues the matter at length, and says the resolution has no validity. The ratification having been already made, no further action can be taken by the State except the matter be again submitted by Congress. No time was set by Congress for ratification by a sufficient number of States, and therefore New Jersey cannot avail herself of any right to withdraw because of the delay of other States. The veto was read, and, by the Constitution, lays over one day. The bill to repeal the usury law was lost in the House.

RELIGIOUS.

☞ A SERIES OF INTERESTING MEETINGS is now being held in the New Christian Church, corner Beaver street and Montgomery Avenue, Allegheny. Preaching EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK, except Saturday, by Rev. ISAAC ERRETT, of Cleveland, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Come and hear. Be sure to come.

☞ *Advertisements on this page under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c. *will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED — BROOM-MAKERS — Three good workmen wanted. Apply at 136 Wood street.

WANTED—SALESMAN—A Salesman in a Hardware House. One well acquainted with the business and can command a good country trade. None others need apply. Address R. P., Box 2,616 Postoffice, Philadelphia. eod

WANTED — PARTNER — An energetic Business Man, with good references and from $5,000 to $8,000 cash capital, can hear of a good chance to enter as Partner in an old established Manufacturing House, by addressing W. A. H., Commercial office. MWF

WANTED—SOLICITORS—Active Solicitors for the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company. Best of references required. Apply to LEE & McCLEAN, Room 5, second floor Jones's Building, entrance 67 Fourth street.

WANTED--AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—$80 per month for Agents in light, new business. Send stamp for Circulars, or 10 cents for sample worth 40 cents. J. B. GEHR, Shiremantown, Pa. ws

WANTED — AGENTS — Now ready for canvassers, "The History of the War Between the States, Its Causes, Character, Conduct and Results," by Hon. Alexander H. Stephens. Send for circulars, with terms, and a full description of the work. Address, NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa. d*

WANTED — AGENTS — For the Blue Coats, and How they Lived, Fought, and Died for the Union, with Scenes and Incidents in the Great Rebellion. It contains over 100 fine Engravings and 500 pages, and is the spiciest and cheapest war book published. Price only $2 50 per copy. The public are cautioned against inferior works with a similar title. See that the book you buy contains over 100 fine engravings and 500 pages. Send for Circulars. Address JONES BROTHERS & CO., Philadelphia, Pa. d*

WANTED--HOUSES.

WANTED—HOUSE—Any one having a modern built House of Six to Eight Rooms for rent in upper part of Allegheny city, or in direction of Western Avenue, will hear of a good tenant by addressing Lock Box 368, Pittsburgh P. O.

WANTED—TO RENT—A small House in the Sixth, Seventh or Eighth Ward, preferred. Address, stating terms, location, &c., Box 1, Commercial office.

WANTED—HOUSE—A House of Nine or Ten Rooms, in Pittsburgh or Allegheny. Address, with particulars, Box 1,368 Pittsburgh.

LOST.

LOST—DOG—A Tan Terrier Dog, with ears cropped and short tail; had on a Silver Collar with lengthy inscription engraved on it. Answers to the name of "Tippy." The finder will be rewarded by returning same to No. 71 Boyle street, Allegheny city.

FOR SALE--HOUSES.

FOR SALE—NEW HOUSE OF EIGHT ROOMS—Possession the 1st of April. On easy terms, or cheap for cash, a New Eight-room Country House, designed with especial reference to family convenience, situate near Sewickley, and convenient to three stations, the Presbyterian Church and Academy. It has cemented, lath and plastered Cellar under whole House; three Marble Mantles; a neat Bath Room and commodious Closets; inside shutters throughout, &c., &c. An acre and a half, or more if desired, to go with the property. Refer to Chas. B. McVay, Banker, who now occupies the dwelling. Address CHAS. McKNIGHT, No. 4 St. Clair street.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCE—On Chartiers Creek, in Chartiers Township, about Seventeen Acres of Land, adjoining property of Cornelius Scully, William Petre, William Bedden, and Henry Ingram. Four Acres are in Orchard, one acre in Strawberries, and one-half acre in Grapes, all producing. The balance of the place is all Bottom Land, in a high state of cultivation. On the premises is erected a good two-story Brick Dwelling of Five Rooms, &c., and a good Barn. Immediate possession given, if desired. For terms of sale, apply to TIERNAN & HAY, Attorneys-at-Law, No. 80 Fourth street.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—HOUSES—Apply at 106 Fulton street, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE OR RENT—DWELLING HOUSE—A first-class Dwelling House, with eleven Rooms, in complete repair and in a central and pleasant part of the city. If desired, the Furniture, which is nearly new, would be sold or rented with the House. Apply to H. BURGWIN, No. 143 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—DWELLINGS—Two very desirable and convenient Brick Dwellings, situated in a good location in Beaver, Pa. Six daily trains to Pittsburgh. Apply to THOS. McCREARY & CO., Beaver, or McELROY, DICKSON & CO., No. 54 Wood street.

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TIMBER AND FARMING LAND.—1,000 Acre Tract in Elk county, Pa., six miles west of county seat, well timbered with Hemlock, Beech, Cherry, &c., and containing Coal deposits. Is crossed by a stream navigable for lumbering purposes, which empties into the Clarion river. For terms and further information apply to SWEARINGEN & McCANDLESS, 111 Fourth street. eodtf

FOR SALE—FARM—The subscriber will sell at public sale, on the 17th day of third month (March) 1868, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock, the Farm on which he now resides, one mile north of the village of Salem, Perry township Columbiana county, Ohio, containing One Hundred Acres of choice Land, about Seventy Acres cleared—the balance in Timber. A large two story Brick House and Kitchen, Frame Barn, Sheds; Carriage and Wagon House, and other Outbuildings. Good Orchard of Apple and other fruits; supplied with good water. Terms made easy. WILLIAM FISHER.

Salem, second month, 24th, 1868.

FOR SALE—BRINTON STATION PROPERTY—One Hundred and Fifty Acres, ten miles east of the city, on Pennsylvania Railroad; will be divided to suit purchaser. Apply to W. W. PATRICK, No. 40 Fifth street. MWF

FOR SALE—BUILDING SITES—Thirty Acres of Land lying on Squirrel Hill, City of Pittsburgh, within fifteen minutes walk of Brown's Station, Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, known as the George Sutch Farm. This land is desirably located, with many beautiful Building Sites; has an Orchard of ten acres. Will be sold in one piece, or in lots to suit purchasers. For terms, &c., apply to A. M. SUTCH, on the premises.

FOR SALE—FARM.—A Fine Farm situated in Pine Township, Allegheny County, 12 miles from Pittsburgh, on the Perrysville Plank road, containing 187 acres choice farming land, with Timber, Meadow and good Spring Water, Orchards, &c. There is a Church, School, Wagon-maker and Blacksmith shop at the place. The Farm will be sold in whole or two parts, one to contain 125 acres and the other 62 acres. This is a good chance to establish a tavern or a store. For further particulars address or apply to H. ABEL, Pittsburgh, Postoffice. d*

FOR SALE—FARM—A well improved Farm in Plum township, Allegheny county, Pa., ten miles from the city limits; contains 105 Acres, 30 Acres underlaid with Coal. Improvements are a new Frame House of Seven Rooms, beautifully situated and surrounded with Grapes, Shrubbery, &c. A large Frame Barn and other Outbuildings. A fine Orchard of about 250 Trees. The entire Farm is in good order and well watered. For further information apply to S. A. McCLUNG, Kirkpatrick & Mellen's Law Office, corner Grant and Diamond streets, Pittsburgh. WS*

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

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FOR SALE--CITY.

FOR SALE—PETRONA OIL WORKS—These celebrated Oil Works are now offered at private sale. If not sold prior to the 15th day of March next, they will be offered at public sale, of which due notice will be given. They are situated on the line of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, immediately above the Sharpsburg Bridge, about five miles from the city. One of the best if not the very best locations for an Oil Refinery in the county. The buildings are all first-class, being of Brick and Stone. The Works are capable of turning out 1,000 barrels Refined Oil per week. On the grounds there are Four Iron Tanks; capacity, (40,000) Twenty Thousand Barrels. These tanks are used for refined and crude oils. These Works have been largely increased, both as to capacity and to storage. The Pumps and Machinery are new and first class, and the whole are in good working order. There are about Two Acres of Ground connected with the Works. The Landing is first class, Bulk Boats being able to land at the lowest stages of water. Taken as a whole, there is seldom offered so good a chance to any party or parties wishing to engage in the Refining Business, as now presents itself. Parties wishing to purchase will please address JAMES BENNEY, JR., No. 244 Liberty street, or JOSEPH DILWORTH, Esq., of Dilworth, Porter & Co.

FOR SALE—GROCERY STORE—Cheap, the Stock and Fixtures of a Retail Grocery and Feed Store, in the Borough of Sewickley, Pa. Apply to HAMILTON & McCONNELL, on the premises, or to J. M. CANNON, No. 126 Second street, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINE AND PUMPS—One Steam Engine, with two boilers, 33 feet by 30 inches; one No. 5 Woodward Steam Pump; one No. 8 Woodward Steam Pump; one 10 inch Lift Pump. All in good order; for sale low. Apply to JAMES S. McHUGH, Connellsville, Fayette county, Pa. eod

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE—A well-stocked first-class Drug Store in a central locality, for sale cheap. Terms easy. Address P. O. Box 432.

FOR SALE—TWO SCHOLARSHIPS—On Commercial Colleges of this city. Apply to this office.

FOR SALE—PRESS—A second hand Double Cylinder Taylor Press. Size of bed 31 by 46. Address this office.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—HOUSES—Two Houses suitable for small families, in Sixth Ward. Apply to JAS. B. SCOTT, 120 Second street.

FOR RENT—TAVERN STAND—That Frame Tavern, corner of Penn street and Cecils alley, Fourth ward. Stabling for Twenty Horses. Inquire at Citizens' Passenger Railway Co.'s Office, 177 Penn street.

FOR RENT—OFFICE—From 1st of April, a well lighted Front Office, Second Floor. Inquire of JAS. CONNOR, Wholesale Grocer, No. 355 Liberty street.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—Two story Brick Dwelling, No. 154 South Avenue, Allegheny city, containing Seven Rooms, fitted with Gas, Water, Bath Room, &c. Inquire at HORNER, WOOD & CO.'S, No. 69 Water street, Pittsburgh, or on the premises.

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE—No. 63 Water street, extending from Water to First street. Apply to S. McKEE & CO.

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE—No. 27 Wood street, between First and Second sts., from 1st of April. Inquire on the premises of BECK, PHILLIPS & CO.

FOR RENT—COUNTRY RESIDENCE—A new modern built Double House, containing Eight Rooms and an Attic and large Cellar, with two and a half Acres of Ground, handsomely laid out, with Grapes, Peach, Pear, Cherry and Ornamental Trees and Shrubbery. Stable with four stalls and Carriage House. Situated half a mile from East Liberty, on Wilkinsburg turnpike. Apply to Dr. E. S. ABORN, 134 Smithfield street. tf

FOR RENT—HOUSE AND STORE—128 Third street, between Smithfield and Wood streets. Also, a small House of Three Rooms in the rear.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—From April 1st, the two-story Dwelling House, No. 174 Second street, near Grant. Inquire of A. D. SMITH, 130 Second street.

FOR RENT—BRICK HOUSE—Of Nine Rooms, pleasantly situated, 251 Center Avenue, $600 a year. Inquire at the house, or of CHATHAM T. EWING, Attorney-at-Law, 69 Grant street. tf

FOR RENT—DWELLING HOUSE—A new Frame Dwelling, containing Six Rooms and Two Rooms in the Attic, neatly finished, within two hundred yards of Torrens Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. For terms apply to FINLEY TORRENS, No. 66 Third street.

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE—From 1st of April next. The Warehouse, No. 83, on Liberty street, corner of Hay, well suited for Produce and Feed or Grocery Business. Apply on the premises (up stairs), or at my residence, Center Avenue. WILLIS BOOTHE. tf

FOR RENT—DWELLING—Three story House, No. 9 Ross street, Ten Rooms in good order, containing Gas, Marble Mantels, Range, Bath Room, &c. Inquire of ORMSBY PHILLIPS, 131 Second street. tf

FOR RENT—ROOMS—Three elegant Rooms, suitable for any business, in the best locality, No. 96 Wood street, up stairs.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—Two story House, No. 17 Ross street, fitted with Gas, Water, Bath Room, &c. Inquire of BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO., Second and Wood streets.

FOR RENT—HOUSES—One of the Cottages near the Fair Grounds, in Pitt township. Possession given immediately. Also, Store on the corner of Market and Second street. For terms, apply at office of Mrs. E. F. DENNY, No. 66 Third street.

FOR RENT—ROOM WITH POWER—From April next. Inquire at HEATH'S Planing Mill, corner of Marbury street and Duquesne Way. tf

FOR RENT—OFFICES AND ROOMS—In the new building erected by the Keystone Savings Bank, 293 Liberty street, corner of Garrison alley. Immediate possession given. For terms, &c., apply at the Bank.

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE AND UPPER FLOORS—On Liberty street. The Warehouse is now used as a Grain and Feed Store; Rent of same, $400. The Upper Floors will be rented at a reasonable rate. Apply at once to No. 335 Liberty street, below Wayne.

FOR RENT — WAREHOUSES — Those two large four-storied Brick Warehouses on Liberty street, between St. Clair street and Barker's alley, Nos. 191 and 193, are now offered for rent from 1st of April next. Apply at the office of BROWN & CO., Wayne Iron Works, Wayne street. tf

FOR RENT—STORES, HOUSES, ROOMS AND OFFICES—McMASTER, GAZZAM & BUTTERFIELD, Attorneys, 98 Grant st.

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE—Part of Warehouse No. 354 Penn street, lately occupied by W. B. Hays & Son. Apply to F. SELLERS & CO., No. 327 Penn street. tf

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE—On First street, No. 171, two doors above Smithfield street. Inquire of Dr. M. COTE, 294 Penn street.

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No. 134 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Daily Commercial

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1868.

The Commercial is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.

As proof of the estimate placed on the market reports of the COMMERCIAL, *we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of this character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars regularly reprint them with credit. There is within five hundred miles, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the* COMMERCIAL, *principally, because its reports are the only full and reliable given of the Pittsburgh markets.*

A REPORT of the annual meeting of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company will be found on the third page.

IT has been well said that if ANDREW JOHNSON can violate one law, he can lay aside all laws; and if in one case he is to be allowed the benefit of the plea that he regards the law unconstitutional, and therefore impeachment must be postponed till the question of constitutionality is decided, he must be allowed to make it in every case; and the usurper would be secure till he had done all the mischief of which he is capable. This is the doctrine which has suddenly sprung into existence. The better view, however, is that the first attempt at usurpation should be punished.

SOUTHERN dispatches say the impeachment movement in Congress has produced "a profound sensation." And well it may. If the impeachment of Mr. JOHNSON produces no other result it will be followed by the speedy and peaceful restoration of the Southern States to their proper relations in the Union—a consummation which the country ardently desires; but never to be realized so long as ANDREW JOHNSON remains in office to prevent it. The very statement of this proposition suggests a range of reflection as to the President's criminality far transcending that of which he has been guilty in connection with the War Department.

IMPEACHMENT except as to the time and manner of accomplishing it is a foreclosed question. The public mind turns naturally to the mode of procedure, and we think we can say with entire confidence, that that which it now desires most is that the proceeding be not protracted, but as expeditious as possible. If we are to have a protracted siege of the White House—a sort of WARREN HASTINGS affair—then the remedy will be worse than any evil of which we have any complaint. Without unseeming haste, the trial should not be protracted a day longer than what will comport with the gravity of the case and the rigid requirements of justice.

PENDLETON Presidential stock is at a greater discount now than greenbacks ever were. In fact, greenbacks and bonds have proved entirely too much for him. On that issue he has lost the first and the controlling point in the same; for the selection of New York over Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis combined, is as much a verdict against PENDLETON as an adverse vote in the convention would be. The PENDLETONIANS rallied all their strength to take the convention West, admitting from the start that if beaten on that his prospect of securing the nomination was gone. Thus the preliminary skirmish bore an important relation to the main battle, yet to come off. The BELMONT greenback and bond barons have shown themselves too much for the Western aspirant and beaten him on his new issue; and we are informed by one of his friends in attendance that his supporters "bitterly express their disappointment." Our Democratic neighbor of the *Post*, doubtless perceives that in going in for PENDLETON so zealously he has committed a blunder, and that the time has come for hauling off in favor of the bondholders, who have already manifested their ability to have things their own way.

MR. WEED appears to be getting quite out of patience with Mr. JOHNSON, and does not undertake to conceal that he thinks if he is impeached he will but reap the just reward of his own folly. Says Mr. WEED:

"It is evident that the 'hair which breaks the camel's back' has finally been cast upon Congress, or another and perhaps a better way of illustration is to say that the President has at last 'knocked the chip off the shoulder' of Congress. And inasmuch as this has been done understandingly—after the ghost of impeachment had been laid three several times, he must abide the consequences."

Then, too, Mr. WEED cannot disguise the disgust he feels for the selection by Mr. JOHNSON of General MCCLELLAN to be Minister to England; a selection that was undoubtedly made in disregard of Mr. SEWARD; otherwise Mr. WEED would never utter these words:

But we cannot withhold an expression of profound regret—and principally on his own account—that the President should have sent General McClellan's name to the Senate for Minister to England. General McClellan is in no sense a proper person for the highest diplomatic position in the world. Nor, as we view the question, should the man who allowed whatever of military reputation he had, to be used for the purpose of helping a disloyal party into power, experience high marks of favor from President Johnson.

Mr. WEED has stuck to Mr. JOHNSON through thick and thin; but it is evident that he intends to follow him not much further. Mr. SEWARD being still in the Cabinet, Mr. WEED's words are necessarily somewhat tempered.

THE FREE RALROAD LAW.

If the people want a Railroad Law which will in reality be a Free Law,—one that will promote and not prevent the building of Railroads, let them at once and everywhere communicate their wishes to their Representatives at Harrisburg, and ask them to stand firm for the main provisions of the House bill. A struggle is yet to come, and there is yet time for the people to make themselves felt. To the friends of a Free Railroad Law we say, therefore, instruct your Representatives, and do it without delay.

IN WHAT HAS HE OFFENDED?

The New York *Times* argues that impeachment should not be entered upon before the constitutionality of the Tenure of Office law has been decided by the Supreme Court of the United States. The *Times* should remember that the President's criminability rests not solely on the constitutionality of that law. He has openly and flagrantly violated, set aside and nullified an express provision of the Constitution itself. The language of this sacred instrument, as found in article 2, section 2, paragraph 2, is as follows:

"He (the President) shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law. But the Congress may by law vest the appointments of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, or in the heads of departments."

Power is nowhere given to the President to remove and appoint an officer without "the advice and consent of the Senate," except in cases of vacancies occurring when Congress is not in session. Nevertheless ANDREW JOHNSON has usurped this power, and without the shadow of right, in defiance of the Constitution and a law of the land, and in contempt of Congress, has undertaken to displace one incumbent of the War Department and instal another. Not in the history of the Government is there another instance of the kind on record. No President has before dared to set aside the Constitution and the law, and defy Congress as ANDREW JOHNSON has done; for no such bad man ever before ascended to the Presidential office.

The articles which the Committee on the part of the House of Representatives will prepare, and on which Mr. JOHNSON will be tried, we predict, will not rest the proceeding for his impeachment on the sole fact that he has violated the law regulating the tenure of office. The *Times* will perceive that the President has violated the plain terms of the Constitution, as well as of the law; and although the latter may be declared unconstitutional, there can be no such question in regard to the former; consequently, no shadow of doubt as to Mr. JOHNSON's offense.

THE DEMOCRATS AND MR. JOHNSON.

It is evident that the Democrats are not much disposed to adopt the cause of Mr. JOHNSON. That they hate the Republicans and feel all they say about impeachment is no doubt true; but they are cautious about committing themselves to Mr. JOHNSON or adopting his quarrel. And just here must be his keenest disappointment; for it is not conjecture merely that he made his last desperate move in the expectation not only of their support but of winning the Presidential nomination at the hands of the Democratic party. If there ever existed any ground for such an expectation it vanished the very first hour. Not only will Mr. JOHNSON fail to attain what in his insane ambition he hoped to clutch, but the Democrats who advised him to such a course, in the hope of acquiring spoil, will also fail. Mr. JOHNSON in all probability will be impeached, and the Government in all departments will fall into Republican hands. That the Democrats begin to perceive this is evident from the suppressed murmurs, in some cases swelling into open denunciation. The epithets "stupid blunderer," "madman," etc., are freely applied by them to Mr. JOHNSON; and although they feel for him a certain sympathy arising from a common hate of Congress and the Republican policy, it is apparent that at present at least the leaders of the Democratic party are disposed to let the already condemned President drop, sensible that by the proceeding that insures his impeachment they will in the end be the greatest losers; because, as we have said, it will place the Government in all its branches in the hands of the Republicans. Surely, then, the Democrats have reason enough for having the dumps at the turn affairs have taken.

IMPEACHMENT — GOLD — BUSINESS.

The croakers are doomed to disappointment again! Gold refuses to go up; on the contrary it manifests a decided downward tendency. Wall street perceives no such breakers ahead as were foretold as the certain consequence of the first step toward actual impeachment. The shrewd sense and the unerring penetration into the business future by our countrymen, enable them to discover that which is producing quite another state of things. The country has for some time regarded ANDREW JOHNSON in no other light than as a disturber, whose removal would bring quiet and stability to the political and business world. As the source of the turmoil, contention and uncertainty of the past three years, the good sense of the community views his probable removal at an early day with satisfaction and a sense of relief. With harmony once more between the several branches of the Government, there can and will be something like a stable policy, a degree of responsibility and a realization of it, which for some time we have not had, and without which the country cannot prosper. It is the prospect of a return to such a condition in the Government that has caused the croakers to be disappointed, and gold to decline. From this patent fact much that is encouraging to the business and finances of the country may be inferred.

THE PRESIDENT'S APOLOGY.

In his explanatory message Mr. JOHNSON rests his case almost solely on the plea that Mr. STANTON did not derive his appointment from him, but that he found him there when he came to the Presidency. This plea would be unworthy of a school boy. It may be entirely true that Mr. LINCOLN's Cabinet were not formally appointed by Mr. JOHNSON; but it will be remembered that on the death of Mr. LINCOLN they in a body tendered their resignations, which he declined to accept. He has ever since, officially, and in every other way, recognized them, and repeatedly pointed to the composition of his Cabinet, in support of the claim that he was carrying out Mr. LINCOLN's policy. The doctrine of the President leaves it uncertain whether there is a Secretary of State or Secretary of the Navy, Mr. SEWARD and Mr. WELLES having descended to Mr. JOHNSON from Mr. LINCOLN. So trivial is the plea whereon the President hangs his excuse, that it is unworthy of serious consideration; and yet it appears to be the best and the only one he is able to make.

AN Eastern contemperary suggests that "the question of suspending the President from his functions during his trial will prove the most critical and hazardous point of the whole struggle." As yet we see no disposition either in or out of Congress to raise this question; nor do we perceive any necessity for raising it. When it was incidentally up in Congress awhile ago, considerable diversity of opinion was devoloped; and it is altogether likely that the trial if entered on at once and prosecuted with reasonable vigor, would be concluded before the question which our contemporary refers to could be disposed of. We beg leave to suggest that there are many reasons why, in the prosecution of this business, the entire unity and harmony which at present exist among those who have undertaken it, should be preserved. Nothing would so please the friends of the President and the enemies of the Republican party, and nothing will they strive for so much as the introduction of a question of discord, whereby those on whom the great responsibility of the unparalleled occasion rests, would become divided. This fact should be a sufficient admonition, and we trust that no non-essential question will be suffered to interpose between Congress and its high resolve.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says the Democrats are already getting sick of Johnson. They denounce him as a stupid blunderer, and some of them go so far as to express the hope that he will soon be impeached and out of the way. The same dispatch says: "It is not known how the President talks with his advisers. If their own conduct is a proper criterion, Mr. Johnson must be very much broken down. His warmest supporters seem to have thought that united and firm action of Congress was impossible. Many leading Democrats are despondent. There are many here in the interests of the President who will give him the worst possible advice, and prominent among them are some Maryland politicians who are doing all they can to make trouble both at Annapolis and Baltimore, as well as in this city."

A NEW YORK letter says: It is reported on good authority that a majority of the ecclesiastical court have found that Rev. Mr. Tyng is guilty of a violation of the canon law, and that Bishop Potter has been so notified accordingly. The latter says that in due time he will make the fact known. Public admonition is the penalty of the first offense.

THE *Sunday Review* asserts that in all literary and social record there is no instance of a humorous woman. Woman are witty, caustic, cynical, but never humorous. For humor is as often its own butt as otherwise; but who can conceive of a woman laughing at herself, much less inciting others to that entertainment? The nearest approach to humorous writing by women has been perpetrated by Mrs. Stowe in some of her essays, and Miss Evans in her novel, "The Mill on the Floss." The character of the old farm-wife in that fiction, and her sayings, are as comical as anything in Pickwick.

FLOWERS, at this season, when a tolerable boquet costs from one to five dollars, are rather expensive luxuries; and it is well worth while to know all the devices of florists to keep them fresh as long as possible. Here is one, said to be practiced by the Belgian florists, by which a boquet can be kept in fair condition for a week or ten days: Change the water every other day; cut off, with sharp scissors, a quarter of an inch of the stems, and put a pinch of salt and a grain of saltpetre into the water. If very much faded, the stems may be put into hot water for a minute or two, or into high wines, Eau de Cologne, or ammonia.

THE Wheeling *Register* understands that the Belleair Iron works will be at once rebuilt. It says the original cost of the entire factory was between one hundred and twenty and one hundred and thirty thousand dollars, and the loss is estimated at between forty and fifty dollars. Insured for forty-two thousand. It was a co-operative working establishment, and was owned principally, if we understand correctly, by those employed in it.

OBITUARY.

General William Robinson, Jr.

This well and widely known citizen of Allegheny departed this life yesterday morning. Character and career combined to render him, even in his old age, an influential and interesting member of our community, and the regret here felt for his death will be shared in by many in parts of the country separated by extensive intervals.

William Robinson, Jr., was the son of James Robinson, who died in 1814. He was born on the 17th of December, 1785, on the banks of the Allegheny river, in a house situated within a few rods of the house in which he breathed his last. He was probably the first child born of white settlers north of the Allegheny. At the time of his birth Pittsburgh was an insignificant village, and the foundations of Allegheny city had not been laid. Thus the growth and career of General Robinson were contemporaneous with the expansion and advancement in prosperity of both the cities upon whose progress and general interests he exerted so important an influence. In his early youth the aborigines of the country were frequent visitors and sojourners in the neighborhood of his home, and he was thus led to form an acquaintance with, and take an interest in their race. In this friendship the General acted in the spirit and followed the example of his father. The Cornplanter tribe, living on the upper Allegheny, now reduced to a small remnant, regarded him as their benefactor while he lived, and for many years were in the habit of paying him their homage by an annual deputation.

William Robinson, though he did not graduate, received his collegiate education at Princeton College, in New Jersey. He read law in Pittsburgh under the tuition of the distinguished Judge Addison, and then for many years practised the profession with reputable success.

In this brief notice we can merely mention a few facts to indicate the estimation in which he was held by his fellow citizens and his activity in the promotion of their welfare. For one term or more he was a member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania. He was the first Mayor of Allegheny city. He was one of those to whom the first St. Clair Street Bridge, erected in 1810, owed its origin. He was the first President of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, now the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad. On one occasion to prevent the failure of the enterprise General Robinson mortgaged nearly all his own and his wife's property. Having been one of the founders of the National Exchange Bank, he for many years occupied the position of its President. He was also one of the partners of the first firm engaged in the manufacture of iron in Pittsburgh. But General Robinson's activity in the public good was not confined to the promotion of local objects and interests alone. In the administration of John Tyler, he went as Special Commissioner to England, for the purpose of negotiating a United States loan.

Few persons in this part of the country have enjoyed the familiar acquaintance of so many men eminent in the public service and in other ways distinguished. Mr. Clay and Mr. Lincoln were his especial friends.

While our late war was raging General Robinson was more than once summoned to Washington that he might be consulted in regard to proposed measures and movements for the suppression of the rebellion. His soundness of judgment and practical sagacity were recognized wherever he was known. Endowed with a powerful intellect, strong passions and resolute will, General Robinson's impression was speedily felt in whatever cause he favored, or opposed. Though very practical in his views and aims, and much occupied through life with matters of a directly utilitarian character, he was fond of literature. He was always a reader. He was also the master of a very effective style, and was a powerful political writer. His interest in politics remained lively almost to the last. This, however, is only to say that he never ceased to be a fervid patriot. In politics he was Radical, and a warm supporter of Secretary Stanton—his personal friend as well as the advocate of measures which commanded his entire approval.

Teaching and Money Making.

We have no idea that the profession of teaching has any legitimate connection with the habit of grumbling, yet as a matter of fact, we do find this class of contributors to the common weal quite often indulging in the practice. Sometimes it is the want of social position which they think their due; sometimes the unreasonable exactions that are made upon them both as to the amount of labor to be rendered for each pupil, and as to the result that must be forthcoming, whatever the quantum of wit the parents may have transmitted, or of attention they may be daily giving to their hopeful heirs. But after all, the real trouble is, reserved as they may be about it, that they are not paid to their satisfaction. They have the hardihood to compare in this connection, the puddling of iron and the forging of human thought and character.

But they evidently take a mistaken view of the case. The fault does not lie in the mere fact of teaching, it is in the subjects chosen. To explain. To expect to realize wealth and exalted standing by success in making men out of boys, thinkers out of restless inquirers, disciplined, steady and earnest workers out of the busy little idlers they have to manipulate: this is, in the language of Sir Thomas Browne, "Many degrees beyond the power of hellebore," so insane is the very idea.

If one wants to make money out of teaching, let him take "that noble animal the horse." Let him devote his energies in developing the sagacity of the brute, and then, in the hippodrome, let him array himself in the robes of the profession and display to the gaping multitude the wonders he has accomplished. Or let him take a sparrow, a dog, a cat, nay, let him in no unphilosopic spirit scorn the humble intillectual gifts of the swine, and when he has impressed the stamp of his own patient genius upon his heterogeneous pupils, let him ask the public to pay the rate bills, and see if they will not appreciate his services in the cause of education. We appeal to facts. Till these are fairly canvassed, let no one presume to say that education does not meet, in the community at large, that countenance and those emoluments which are its due.

The President's Attempt to Belittle General Grant.

The New York *Times* we think is quite right in the following:

The President's recent brevetting of Lieutenant General Sherman might perhaps have been passed without much comment; that officer had performed distinguished services, and was a soldier of extraordinary merit. But when, on General Sherman's declining the honor, the President goes down among the Major-Generals, selects one out of the five—and he not the senior—and confers on him a *double* brevet, the matter becomes entirely different. It is now evident that he desired less to compliment Sherman than to diminish the grade distance between that officer and Grant. He wanted not Sherman, but *somebody* as Brevet General. It is, therefore, less the necessity of the army than personal considerations that appear to have stimulated this step.

ST. LOUIS has had a diamond wedding—black diamond, in fact. The bride was a mulatto heiress, worth $300,000 in her own right, and the groom a barber of the same complexion, whose property is estimated in the hundred thousands. Rumor says that the mother of the young lady had offered large sums to obtain a white husband for her daughter, but without success. The marriage ceremony was performed in church with great magnificence. The bride wore a heavy satin dress, with a long train turned with point lace, carried a bouquet of wax flowers in her hand, and, over her head and reaching almost to the floor, was thrown a magnificent lace veil of *point applique*. This one item alone cost $900. Her jewelry was diamonds, the ear-rings being of exquisite workmanship, and costing $5,000. The material alone of her dress cost $1,400. There were two bridesmaids and groomsmen, who were arrayed in a manner scarcely inferior to the contracting parties. The bridegroom's wedding gift was a check for $10,000.

GENERAL POPE, who lately went to Detroit, Michigan, to assume command of the Department of the Lakes, was visited by the Republican State Committee of Michigan, the other day, and in the course of the conversation gave some of his views and opinions on reconstruction. The General declared that, in his belief, the bitter hatred which the South had borne toward the North, and toward republican institutions, had been intensified during the past year, the result of there being no punishment impending over them. Howell Cobb and Alexander H. Stephens he regards as the two men most hostile toward the North, and their influence is great; but he thinks there is not one man in ten thousand who would vote to have the United States troops removed, for the reason that they fear for themselves.

AN amusing incident transpired at a Cincinnati fashionable church during last Sunday morning's services. A minister from a Southern city delivered the sermon, in the absence of the regular rector, and when he arrived at about the middle of his long and tedious discourse, he raised his hands as if to pronounce the benediction, but, instead, carefully adjusted his surplice. Whereupon, the congregation, thinking it such, acted accordingly, some rising to their feet, others kneeling, and some in a slumbering kind of attitude; when lo, the dispenser of the good book continued his sermon, having only raised his hands in an exclamation of oratorical gesture. Those who had risen quickly dropped into their seats, while a loud tittering was heard from all parts of the church.

THE LEASE OF SAMANA BAY.

A Dominican Potest Against it.

Late advices from Santo Domingo City inform us that the question of the lease of the Bay of Samana continued to agitate the public mind. Senor J. B. Zafra, one of the ablest men of the Congress, and one of the ablest men of the Republic of Santo Domingo had made a speech against the proceeding. "To pull down the Dominican flag," he said, "in order to plant a foreign flag in its place, is not only repugnant, but odious, and whatever may be the motives such an act could not be regarded otherwise than as an act of treason." He continued at much length and said: "In short, gentlemen, it would be to decree the extinction of our race by putting beside a Republic of 30,000,000 of souls a colony of 6,000,000 of Africans, for whom place cannot be found in the great American Republic, and which, increased by several millions more of Europeans whom the peninsula of Samana could not contain, would extend itself from Higuey, to Mole St. Nicholas, and from Caye Beatta to Porto Platte. What then would become, in the course of a few years, of the 300,000 colored Dominicans, who are neither whites nor blacks? Would not the fate of the old Indians whom the Spaniards destroyed become that of this easy going, careless race, when exposed to a new invasion by other conquerors more powerful and more skillful than the Spaniard? Further: if the money of the American should prove better than that of the Spaniard, which we despised to the extent of driving him out of the country, which a series of criminal and incapable Governors had corrupted by bribes, will it be possible to satisfy the avarice of revolutionists and speculators who seek to make their fortune, not by means of industry, but rather by the occupations and chances of war? Will Government be possible while there exists a party who will not sell themselves to those who will seek power in order to gain American gold? Gentlemen, to speak plainly, I consider the cession of the Territory of Samana, under every point of view, as a school of immorality, as the focus of our future dissensions, and a transaction in which, for every ounce of gold there will be paid several pounds of blood. Samana will be a point of refuge for all the conspirators, an open door for the denationalization of the whole Republic, and, finally, the supreme revenge of the Spanish party, and of all those who have not wished our nationality, nor believed its existence possible."

PERSONAL.

—Bishop Janes, of the Methodist Church, left New York on the early morning train for Washington on Friday. In the crowd at the Jersey City depot he chanced to hear three men talking about the removal of Mr. Stanton from the War Office to be effected that day, and the installment therein of Gen. Lorenzo Thomas. Curious and anxious, the Bishop followed the men into the car they selected, and, seated near them, rode to Baltimore, where they all got out. Their talk on the journey, and which the Bishop could not help overhearing, was much of it about the President's proposed *coup d'etat*, and of the only difficulty in the way of its success, namely, the resistance of Grant and the firmness and courage of Secretary Stanton. When the Bishop arrived in Washington he lost no time in obtaining an interview with Gen. Grant and communicating what he had accidentally learned.

—The youthful Prince, Salvadore Iturbide, grandson of the Emperor Iturbide of Mexico, who was shot in 1823, has just entered the Pontifical Zouaves. It will be remembered that the Prince was formally adopted by the unfortunate Maximilian, who designated him as heir to the throne. The Prince was placed in Paris for safe keeping, and was educated at Sainte Barbe at the expense of the Mexican government. It is said that he has a profound aversion to the Imperial Government of France—an assertion which is in itself quite probable, considering how little the Emperor Napoleon has done for him. It is also asserted, however, that the priests have carefully fostered this prejudice, and it is by their influence that he is led to join the army of the Pope.

—Olive Logan tells of a suffering southern woman who "had not eaten a bite for nearly four years, and had not slept a wink since the first gun was fired on Sumter," who received $13 from some charitable ladies in New York, and immediately satisfied the terrible gnawings of hunger by the purchase of a point lace collar at Stewart's.

—Dr. Kane says: "I never heard a kind accent from the Esquimaux to his dog. The driver's whip of walrus hide, some twenty feet long, a stone or a lump of ice skillfully directed, an imprecation loud and sharp, made emphatic by the fish or foot, and a grudged ration of seal's meat, make up the winter's entertainment of an Esquimaux's team."

—Dr. Cumming writes to a London paper that he still believes his interpretation of prophecy to be correct and "that it is time for every man, while doing his duty to his country, his family, and society at large, to have his loins girt and his lamp burning, for 'the coming of the Lord draweth nigh.'"

Ravages of the Cholera in Buenos Ayres.

Buenos Ayres, a city once most famed for its salubrity, has, for the second time within a year, suffered a terrible visitation of cholera. Last April three thousand were carried off by the plague, but when, some two months since the cholera swept down the Panema from the pestiferous quarters of the allied army, a greater panic ensued, and fully one half the inhabitants fled the city. Business stood still, and the streets were crowded only by funeral processions, while at night the lurid flames of ten thousand fires, lighted for the purpose of fumigation, cast a funeral glare over the stricken city. Sickness and death were everywhere. Coffins were carried about even in furniture vans, and at the cemetery were piled high, waiting for interment, as there were not hands enough even to dig graves. The municipal government, with a neglect which amounted to wholesale murder, took no adequate measures of relief, the streets were not cleaned, refuse was not carried off but lay in front of houses for hours, and medical assistance was not provided. At length the people arose, besieged the building where the municipal board sat, and demanded and secured its immediate resignation. Since the deposition of the board, measures have been taken to keep the city clean and stay the progress of the epidemic; but a thorough sewage and complete water supply are yet needed to render the city safe from such terrible and sweeping attacks of disease.

The Land Slide at Naples.

A private letter from a gentleman of this city, dated at Sorrento, Italy, January 31st, gives the following particulars of the land slip at Naples:

"We have had a wonderful escape from death. A mountain over 600 feet above the road fell just as we reached the spot, and after we had crossed the barricade in the road, the remaining portions of the mountain side came down with the roar of artillery. But this is nothing to what has just occurred at Naples. Bayard Taylor and family resided at No. 21 Santa Lucia, and I went twice to the house to secure an apartment there, and the situation was very lovely, and should certainly have resided there if the rooms had been large enough. The house stood on the principal street—the Chiaja—and stretching away up over it was a hill with house above house, for several hundred feet. Taylor, thank God, came to Sorrento a few days ago to see us, and yesterday the whole side of the hill on the Chiaja gave way, and eighty persons are lost in the ruins. Taylor's house is entirely buried beneath the wreck of three upper ones, and I am sorry to say that an omnibus, coming from the railway, and containing, among others, two Americans, was passing at the time and that all the passengers perished. I went into Naples to-day to see the scene of the disaster and am sick at heart. I am disinclined to stay here for any great length of time, for it seems as if the mountains were all tumbling down, and I think Vesuvius is at the bottom of it all.

The Anglo-Saxon and the Latin Populations in New Orleans.

It is estimated that 40,000 Spaniards, by birth and immediate descent, are living in Louisiana. They are most numerous in this and the parishes of St. Bernard and Natchitoches. About the lakes many are engaged in fishing. The lower section of New Orleans is called "Spanish Town," and contains many relics of the old *regime*—Spanish architecture, Spanish faces and Spanish reserve and exclusiveness. Many of the old residents of this quarter, born on the soil, have never crossed Canal street, which is the admitted boundary line between the Latin and Anglo-Saxon populations. Not many years ago the latter element in the city was quite insignificant, socially and commercially. The aversion to "Americans," as such, was hardly less intense than that, in later years, manifested toward the "Yankees." Just previous to 1840 the first American Mayor of the city was elected. It was regarded as a great event, and was the occasion of much rejoicing on the one hand and of much chagrin on the other. It marked the political downfall of an undemocratic element upon our soil, and showed the powerlessness of wealth, aristocracy and old establishments, in contest with the vital energy of the incoming rival race.

Mexico's Debt.

The difference in annual cost between the two Governments was $38,841,886. The annual salary voted to Maximilian was $1,500,000; that of President Juarez, $30,000. Exclusive of French claims, formerly audited, the recognized foreign debt of Mexico is $78,773,743. What is the actual state of her resources to meet the interest upon this debt, and her expenses for the year, cannot yet be ascertained. In the recent debate in the Chamber of Deputies on the proposition for a new budget, Mr. Prieto made a rough guess of $1,250,000 as the monthly expenses of the Government, and $15,000,000 as the year's total. Against this sum Mr. Prieto placed $8,000,000 as the utmost amount desirable from the present condition of customs. The budget for the year is likely to prove something between those of 1855 and 1861, the only available exemplars. That of 1855 was over $14,000,000; that of 1861, $8,327,418. From all sources it is fully believed that the Republic will raise enough to meet her present obligations. It should be remembered that the appropriation for the war in Yucatan is only temporary. Once put a quietus on the disease of *pronunciation*, which breaks out in Mexico like a rash, and her financial question is at peace to work out its own solution.

AN INTERVIEW WITH A. H. STEPHENS.

What the Confederate V. P. Thinks of Matters and Things.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Enquirer* has been *interviewing* Alexander H. Stephens, of Confederate memory, who is spending some time there superintending the publication of his book. Of course the reporter had a considerable story to tell; but we fail to find much that is either new or interesting. Mr. S. gave it as his opinion that the South is worse off than when the war closed, and little prospect of getting better, on account of the negroes. We quote:

We asked, in case the negroes got the ascendancy in Georgia, what the white population would do?

"Abandon the State," said Mr. Stephens. "I would leave it with the precipitation of Lot, and never look back. We are so organized there, the proportions of the races are such that negro citizenship would leave the whites in a minority. To this we could never submit; our only policy would be emigration. We cannot altogether blame the negroes for this. They are poor, credulous people, who cannot see their interests and ours to be identical. Political emissaries have tempted them, for no other purpose than to keep a party in power, regardless of the good of our society and the negroes' own well-being."

At this point Mr. Stephens came to his favorite issue of a centralized government as opposed to the original republican theory of a system of sovereignties.

"I give this country and republican institutions four years more of trial," he said: "this madness for centralization, this consolidated despotism, if achieved, will be the downfall of freedom. It is the last chance for man at intelligent self-government. Against these principles, now in the critical moment of their triumph, the whole wisdom of the founders of our country was directed. Madness reigns; we are about to destroy freedom to build up a party and a government that will devour us."

Being desirous of knowing whether Northern men were still settling in Georgia, Mr. Stephens replied to our question in the negative.

"They came in there at first rapidly—a good class of Northern men, too. Nobody is settling in the State at present. Why should they? I would not lend Georgia a dime if the negro issue is prosperous there. I might as well throw it in the sea. Stagnation, bankruptcy, and ruin are inevitable as we are now drifting at the present time."

We then inquired if Savannah shared in the decline of the State.

"No!" he said: "Savannah being the seaport city, has fared exceptionably well. A large cotton crop was exported last year. Georgia has everything to make a great State. Well regulated, she has no superior in the Union. If the country were legislated for by a spirit of wise and beneficient patriotism, we would be happy and thrive. The South went almost bodily into the insurrection. It accepted the issue of arms obediently, but without a thought of the issue to be forced upon us.

We ventured to suggest bluntly to Mr. Stephens that he should express his choice of a candidate for the next Presidency.

"Well," he said, "I am not an active man now; I am a paroled prisoner. However, I don't mind saying that I think Mr. Johnson's re-election would be a good thing for the country. He is the best half-way man that I can see. I have disagreed with him many times, but he is a national man, who tries to do for the best, and who seems to see the clearest. I think his position is a patriotic one, and he is steadfast in it. If the Democratic party could harmonize and nominate him, it would encourage the Southern people to believe that all might yet be well."

We asked Mr. Stephens if his celebrated "Slavery-the-Corner-Stone" speech had been properly reported.

He answered that he supposed it had, but that in quotation it had been perverted to make him say that slavery was the foundation of the new Confederacy. He had meant that society was organized there upon the recognition of this institution, and that, with the whole policy of the South, this institution was interwoven.

He said, upon inquiry, that the correspondent of a Cincinnati paper had called upon him last year, and had a talk with him, but that he had been surprised to see anything whatever of that conversation reported. The correspondent referred to, said Mr. Stephens, did not understand nor comprehend my views in the main. As to Mr. Davis, the ex-President, Mr. Stephens said he had not seen him since the close of the war, when the one went to Fort Warren and the other to Fortress Monroe.

The Kentucky Senator.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* supplies all the necessary information concerning the new United States Senator from Kentucky. We quote: Thomas C. McCreery, of Daviess county, Kentucky, or, as he is better known here, "old Tom McCreery," lives on a farm, in the lower part of this State, and we venture to say a jollier old soul does not exist any where else in this broad Commonwealth. He once read law, and sometimes tries a case, but can almost always be found on his big farm among the pigs, cattle and horses. If, as you go out of the village near his home, you meet a fat old man, shabbily dressed, with an immense, battered stove-pipe hat, riding an old mare with burrs in her mane and tail, and a blue cotton umbrella under his arm, that is old Tom McCreery, and he is going into town for his mail, and to talk politics a little while with the storekeepers.

If you ride up to his gate you will hear a deep bass voice shouting, "Light down, sir; walk up, sir; sit down, and we'll have something to take; glad to see you, sir, got beds in this house, and a mouthful to eat, sir; you will stay all night, sir, and feel all the better for it in the morning, sir." That is old Tom McCreery, and you are just as welcome as if you owned half of all he had. Mr. McCreery is well blessed with the goods of this world, and abundantly able to dispense the hospitality that fills him with delight, and makes him so popular with his friends. He is a rough old fellow and always a little dirty in his personal appearance, but a cleverer man than Thomas C. McCreery does not live. He loves women, is a good judge of the pure article of Bourbon, and goes to horse races. He keeps a fine stable of horses, and has a private track on his farm, where he amuses himself with running his stock, or having little scrub races with his neighbors. Ask him where the prettiest women are raised, the bravest men live, the finest horses bred, or the best Bourbon to be had, and he will strike his chest with his right hand, and answer, with all the pride of a Logan, "In Kentucky, sir, and no where else, sir." He is a quiet, good natured man, but insult him and he will fight in a minute. He is well read, and can make a good speech, but is not fond of talking in public. If he had been poor, he would have been one of the most brilliant and active men in the State, but he has never had occasion to exert either his body or his brains much, and was seldom heard of, except at the State Conventions, where he nearly always appeared as the delegate from his county. When he goes to Washington, Mr. McCreery will vote steadily with Davis, Doolittle, Hendricks and Saulsbury, but he will be personally popular with Ben. Wade, Morton, Nye, Brownlow, and all that class of men."

Train and the Frenchmen.

When in Paris, some years ago, George Francis Train, although ignorant of a single word of French, managed to create indignation in a party of Frenchmen who had been invited to meet him at the house of an English resident. The manner in which he indicated by pantomimic gesture his thorough contempt for the people and the government under which they lie trodden down and crushed out of all shape or identity; the way in which he displayed his opinion that the continent of Europe was destined to become American in feeling and enterprise—illustrating his conviction by pouring out a glass of water, destined to represent Europe—then mixing a few drops of wine, which, coloring the whole, was meant to exhibit the action which American life and energy must of necessity produce upon the slow-going, worn out population of Europe—was something admirable, and so eloquent in gesture and grace that not one of the company but understood it all as perfectly as if accompanied by the most flowery description; and although many of the Red Reps present wanted to call him out for his impertinence, yet none could help admiring the ingenuity and wit of his demonstration.

THERE is every probability that the coming season will witness another ocean yacht race, as there is a move on the part of several well-known aquatic characters of this city to get up another contest on a more extensive scale. Should their efforts be crowned with success, there is no doubt but that it will be the most interesting of any of the sports of the season. Captain Dalton, who was sailing master of the Vesta, in the contest with the Henrietta and Fleetwing, and who was charged with bad management of the vessel during the latter portion of the trip, has felt quite aggrieved at the many reports, all of which he indignantly denies, he alleging that the pilot was to blame in laying his course for St. Catharine's instead of the Needles. Dalton is out with a challenge which is reported as likely to be taken up on the other side of the water, wherein he offers to make a match to sail across the Atlantic Ocean from Sandy Hook to Cowes, England, in boats not exceeding twenty-six feet in length, the prize to be sailed for to be a set of champion colors. This is a bold challenge, and it will give our enterprising boat-sailors a good opportunity to show their hand. Captain Fitch, who undertook the hazardous voyage in the little Red, White and Blue, is desirous of making a second voyage. He intends to again sail from London to New York. He has issued a challenge to sail any craft of the same size as his in the world.

A COUGH, A COLD, OR A SORE THROAT,

Requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue,

IRRITATION OF THE LUNGS, A PERMANENT THROAT DISEASE, OR CONSUMPTION,

IS OFTEN THE RESULT.

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Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases, Troches are used with always good success.

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THE NEW SENATOR FROM KENTUCKY.

A Dinner and a Speech.

A banquet was given to Mr. McCreery, the new United States Senator, at Frankfort, (Ky.) on Thursday last. Mr. McCreery, in replying to the toast addressed to himself, said:

So far as statesmanship is involved in the toast I make no claim to its possession. Enlarged experience in public affairs is a test of statesmanship, and the application of this test would leave me without the slightest pretension. The toast evidently points rather to the action of the Legislature in electing me than to any display of statesmanship by myself, and in that light I choose to regard it. I acknowledge it as one of the greatest, most unexpected and probably one of the most undeserved honors that ever was bestowed upon a human being—an honor that fills up the measure of my highest ambition. By your suffrage I go to a chamber which has been the theater of the highest achievements of the human intellect. Its walls have resounded with the loftiest eloquence and witnessed the purest patriotism that this world has ever seen. Whatever may be our fate, whatever evil fortune the madness of fanaticism may force upon us, the associations that linger around that spot, almost in view of the home and grave of Washington, will consecrate it forever in the hearts of the American people. And the man who would not be moved to an honest and faithful discharge of duty by such a presence, and in such a place, would be deaf to the voice of the past, and dead to the holiest impulses of human nature. I would that I could utter language, or that I could coin a phrase that would convey to your minds an adequate idea of the debt of gratitude I owe to you all for this high position. Believe me, when I assure you, that it will never be forgotten.

In the contest which closed in my election, I claim no personal advantages over any of the worthy gentlemen who opposed me. They are my equals in capacity and my superiors in political experience. I possessed the single advantage of locality. I belong to a section which has had nothing, but which holds itself ready to march at the call of the bugle, and when in November next the glorious name of Pendleton, or Seymour, or Hendricks or Fillmore, shall be inscribed on our banner, the heavy tread of its advancing columns will carry terror and dismay into the guilty souls of our political enemies.

They are alarmed already and seek a military leader to escape the shame of certain defeat. But we will not be dazzled, diddled or swindled by the pageantry and pomp and pride and circumstance of war. The laurels of the soldier will fade in the sunlight of truth, and Grant with us would be precisely as strong as Wade or Greeley. I have been a Democrat all my life and never was anything else. I have walked by no other light; I have sacrificed upon no othe altar, I have worshipped at the shrine of no other political divinity. Such the section and such the man you have chosen to honor. By a faithful discharge of duty I hope to merit your esteem and to prove myself worthy of your confidence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.

ONE STEAM ENGINE,

12-inch diameter, 4 feet stroke, with 14 feet wheel, in good order. Low for cash. If preferred, Lumber will be taken in exchange. Apply to THOMAS CARLIN, Fourth Ward Foundry and Machine Works, Sandusky street, Allegheny city, Pa.

BARNSLEY TABLE LINEN,

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BACKACHE PILLS,

Cure Diseases of the Kidneys.

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Cure Diseases of the Bladder.

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Cure Diseases of the Urinary Organs.

DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS,
Cure Gravel.

DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS,
Are the Great Diuretic of the Age.

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Never Fail to Cure.

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Are indorsed by all who have tried them.

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Are Daily increasing in Popularity.

DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS,
Are Sugar-coated and Easy to Take.

DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS,
Are sold by Druggists generally,

AT 50 CENTS PER BOX. d*

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Weekly Register of New Books.

Old Fritz; Miss Muhlback's new Book ... $1 50
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Bonar's Bible Thoughts and Themes ... 2 00
Queen Victoria in the Highlands of Scotland ... 1 75
Dante, the new Globe edition ... 1 50
Annals of the U. S. Christian Commission ... 4 50
Bankrupt Law of the United States ... 4 50
Grandpapa's Household ... 1 50
Cakes and Ale at Woodbine; by Barry Gray ... 1 75
Dyer's History of the King's of Rome ... 5 00
Agassiz's Brazil, new supply ... 5 00
Badeau's Life of General Grant ... 4 00
The Dutchman's Fireside, by Paulding ... 2 50
The American Beaver and his Works ... 5 00
Smith's Penn. State Reports, Vol. III ... 5 00
Trousseau's Clinical Medicine ... 6 00
Hewitt on Diseases of Women ... 6 00
Stille on Epidemic Meningitis ... 2 00
Prince on Plastic Surgery ... 1 50
Ecclesia Lutherana, $4 25; Watt's Chemical Essay's, $2 00; Barnaby Rudge, paper, 30c; Sabbath School Books—new selections now being received.

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The best Washing and Cleansing Fluid in the World. *POSITIVELY PRESERVATIVE OF FABRICS*, and a perfect Substitute for Soap, indorsed by some families, and in demand everywhere. It makes clothes purer, whiter, cleaner, and

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NOTICE

TO INDIVIDUAL HOLDERS OF SHARES OF

NATIONAL BANKS.

The Shareholders of the EXCHANGE AND FOURTH NATIONAL BANKS of Pittsburgh, and others who own Stock in any of the National Banks of other counties in the State and who reside in this county, are hereby notified the Books will be open on the 2D DAY OF MARCH NEXT, for the receipt of the Three Mill State Tax for 1867, as per act of Assembly, approved April 12th, 1867, and will remain open the usual time given for the receipt of other taxes, after which time Collectors will be appointed to collect from delinquents "as other taxes are collected."

DAVID AIKEN, JR., County Treasurer.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM ASSOCIATION ROOMS, Pittsburgh, Pa., February 22d, 1868.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH A RESOLUTION adopted this day by the Pittsburgh Petroleum Association,

A NATIONAL CONVENTION OF

Refiners and Dealers in Petroleum,

Will be held in PITTSBURGH, PENNA., on WEDNESDAY, March 4th 1868, at 12 o'clock M. All dealers and others interested in Petroleum are cordially invited to attend, as business of great importance to the oil interest will be brought before the Convention.

H. M. LONG, President.

A. F. BROOKS, Secretary.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale in FRANKLIN, Venango county, Penna., on TUESDAY, 3D DAY OF MARCH, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described property, to wit:

210 Barrels of Refined Oil; 300 empty Barrels; 4 tons Hoop Iron; 30,000 Staves; 1 Portable Engine; Machinery and Fixtures for Distilling Coal Oil.

Seized and forfeited as the property of JOHN F. SMITH, by the United States.

THOMAS A. ROWLEY, U. S. Marshal Western District, Pa.

Marshal's Office, Pittsburgh, Feb. 21, 1868.

OFFICE OF THE TRIUMPH OIL COMPANY, No. 19 Irwin street, Pittsburgh, February 15th, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the

TRIUMPH OIL COMPANY

Will be held at their office on

MONDAY, MARCH 2d, 1868,

At 3 P. M., for the purpose of Electing Officers for the ensuing year and transacting such other business as may be presented.

WILLIAM MUSSLER, Secretary.

WM. HOLMES ... JAMES IRWIN.

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Office, No. 15 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PRODUCE IN STORE AND ARRIVING.

5,100 bushels Chopped Corn and Oats, 200 bushels Sifted Corn Meal, 3,000 pounds Prime Oats, 2,000 bushels Ear Corn, 1,000 bushels Shelled Corn, 100 barrels Family Flour, 100 barrels Rye Flour, 200 bushels Clover Seed, 300 bushels Prime Timothy Seed. With full Stock of Groceries in store and for sale by H. RIDDLE, No. 183 Liberty street.

NOTICES.

PITTS., FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. W. CO., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, Pittsburgh, Pa., February 17, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stock and Bondholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the Office of said Company, in the City of Pittsburgh, on the THIRD WEDNESDAY (18TH) OF MARCH, A. D., 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Stock and Bond Transfer Books of the Company, at the office in the city of Pittsburgh and at the Transfer Agency in the city of New York, will be closed on the 2d day of March, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 19th day of March thereafter.

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secy.

AUCTION SALES.

A. LEGGATE, 159 Federal street, Allegheny.

FURNITURE SALES

BY AUCTION.

Established Twelve Years.

The attention of parties declining housekeeping is directed to the unsurpassed facilities afforded by the Auction House, 159 Federal street, Allegheny, for the advantageous Display and Sale of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, of all descriptions. Being near the Market House, and sales being held on Market Days, the attention of City and Country Buyers is attracted to the goods on exhibition. Personal attention given to Sales at Private Residences throughout the cities and country.

A. LEGGATE,

Auctioneer,

159 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

PROPERTY

On Union Avenue, Allegheny City,

AT AUCTION.

Will be sold on the premises, at Auction, on TUESDAY, March 3d, at 2 o'clock P. M., that desirable Lot on Union Avenue, Allegheny city, commencing 90 feet from North Common, having a front of 30 feet on East Commons by 115 feet to Herron's (10 feet) alley, on which is erected a double two-story Frame Dwelling, containing Eight Rooms with Back Kitchen and Cellar. Possession April 1st.

JNO. D. BAILEY & BRO.,

No. 66 Smithfield street, Auctioneers.

STOCK SALES.

J. S. BONNET ... J. JAMIESON.

J. S. BONNET & CO.,

DEALERS IN

REAL ESTATE, BONDS, MORTGAGES, STOCKS, &c.

Special attention paid to Renting and Collecting of Rents. Office, No. 67 FOURTH STREET, Jones' Buildings, Room 4, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO.,

STOCK AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS

AND AUCTIONEERS,

Are prepared to sell at Auction, Stocks, Bonds and all kinds of Securities, Real Estate, Household Furniture, &c., either on the premises or at the Board of Trade Rooms. Particular attention paid as heretofore to the sale of Real Estate at Private Sale. Sales of Real Estate in the country attended.

Office, 66 SMITHFIELD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BANKRUPTCY.

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE, W. D. OF PENNA., Pittsburgh, February 24, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT on the 20th day of February, A. D., 1868, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the ESTATE OF DAVID D. YOHE, Of Monongahela City, in the County of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 93 Diamond street, in the city of Pittsburgh, before SAMUEL HARPER, ESQ., Register, on the 16TH DAY OF MARCH, A. D., 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

THOMAS A. ROWLEY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE, W. D. OF PENNA., Pittsburgh, February 24, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT on the 20th day of February, A. D., 1868, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the ESTATE OF JAMES CUDDY, Of the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 93 Diamond street, in the city of Pittsburgh, before SAMUEL HARPER, Esq., Register, on the 13TH DAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1868 at 10 o'clock A. M.

THOS. A. ROWLEY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In the matter of William Burns, Bankrupt, surviving partner of S. & W. Burns. In Bankruptcy. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of WILLIAM BURNS, surviving partner of S. & W. Burns, of Corsica, in the county of Jefferson and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

J. P. JONES.

Limestone, Clarion co., Pa., Dec. 6, 1867. W

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

G. S. BRYAN ... JOHN A. CAUGHEY.

BRYAN & CAUGHEY,

(Successors to George S. Bryan & Co.,)

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR THE SALE OF

PIG IRON, BLOOMS, &c.,

NO. 74 WATER STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

T. C. JENKINS.

CHECKERED FRONT,

273 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND

WHOLESALE DEALER IN FLOUR AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.

Weekly Prices Current and Marking Plates sent to Consignors.

ROBT. C. TOTTEN ... N. B. HOGG.

Formerly of Knap, Wade & Co.

TOTTEN & CO.,

Fulton Foundry, Pittsburgh, Pa.

STEAM ENGINES,

OF ALL SIZES;

Blast Furnace Engines and Machinery,

NAIL MACHINES, Ernest's Pattern.
ROLLING MILL MACHINERY of every description.
PLAIN CHILL ROLLS, of any size—warranted.

Totten's Patent Grooved Chill Rolls,

Which have been thoroughly tested and pronounced by those who have tried them a *perfect success*.

We respectfully refer to any of the Iron or Steel Manufacturers in this city, and to the following firms whose machinery we made:

Akron Iron Co., Bar Mill, Akron, Ohio.
Dover Rolling Mill, Bar Mill, Canal Dover, O.
Pottstown Iron Co., Nail Mill, Pottstown, Pa.
Packard & Barnum Iron Co., Bar Mill, Warren, O.
Alliance Rolling Mill Co., Rail Mill, Alliance, O.
Alexander Ashton & Co., Nail Mill, Sharon, Pa.
Bellair Nail Works, Nail Mill, Wheeling, W. Va.
Clifton Iron and Nail Co., Clifton, W. Va.
White River Iron Co., Bar Mill, Indianapolis, Ind.
Greencastle Iron & Nail Co., Greencastle, Ind.
American Steel Co., Steel Works, Connellsville.
Gaylord, Son & Co., Blast Furnace, Jackson county, Tenn.
Jas. Wood, Son & Co., Wheatland Furnace, Pa.
Indianapolis Furnace Co., Furnace at Brazil, Ind.
Bellfont Iron Works Co., Furnace at Ironton, O. 2p

MESSINA

ORANGES AND LEMONS,

600 boxes prime Messina Oranges;
200 boxes prime Messina Lemons,

BEST OF THE SEASON,

TO ARRIVE EARLY IN THE WEEK, AND FOR SALE BY

REYMER & BROTHERS,

Nos. 126 and 128 Wood St.

CEMENT, FIRE BRICK AND TILE

D. R. ECKER,

DEALER IN

HYDRAULIC CEMENT;
CALCINED PLASTER;
TYRONE WHITE LIME;
CHESTER VALLEY WHITE LIME;
FIRE BRICK AND CLAY;
FIRE TILE, for Furnaces, Gas Houses, Oil Refineries, Steamboat Boilers, Fire Grates, Stoves, &c. All sizes and patterns.
CHIMNEY TOPS, DRAIN AND WATER PIPES;
STONE HEARTHS, ½ to 4 inches thick,

ALSO,

ENCAUSTIC TILE, plain and inlaid, every pattern for Floors, Halls, Vestibules, Hearths, &c.
MARBLE AND SLATE TILE;
MARBLE AND SLATE MANTLES, furnished at lowest New York prices.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,

NO. 167 FIRST STREET.

Opposite Monongahela House.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Wood Street, corner of Second.

A. BRADLEY, President.
W. VANKIRK, Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier,

Capital, - $400,000.

Collections made on all points in the United States on most Favorable terms.

Particular attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Government Bonds.

Interest Allowed on Time Deposits, Correspondence Solicited,

DIRECTORS:

JOHN DUNLAP, C. B. SHEA, S. B. McELROY, SAML. M. KIER, JOHN C. RISHER, A. BRADLEY, WM. VANKIRK, WM. M. FABER, WM. F. McKEE, J. V. McDONALD, JOHN F. DRAVO.

ALLEGHENY TRUST COMPANY

A BANK OF

Discount and Deposit,

No. 67 Diamond, Allegheny, Pa.

DISCOUNTS EVERY TUESDAY EVENING.

Bank open Daily (except Sundays) from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Six Per Cent. Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

OFFICERS:

JOSEPH MYERS, President.
W. A. REED, Cashier.
WILLIAM HAMILTON, Ass't Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

JOSEPH MYERS, ROBERT LEA, W. M. HERRON, JOS. McNAUGHER, J. STUCKRATH, JOS. LAUTNER, J. H. ELTON, JAMES A. SHOLES, JAMES McBRIER.

BANKERS.

N. HOLMES & SONS

BANKERS,

No. 57 *MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.*

DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN PAR FUND AND CURRENCY.

Collections Made on all the Principal Points o United States and Canadas.

STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sa

UNITED STATES SECURITIES. eod

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Hart, Caughey & Co.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

CORNER THIRD AND WOOD STREETS

PITTSBURGH, PA.

(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.,)

Dealers in EXCHANGE, COIN, COUPONS, &c. Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of GOVERNMENT BONDS,

SIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE CO.,

OF NORTH AMERICA,

NO. 232 WALNUT ST., Philadelphia.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

THE OLDEST STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY IN UNITED STATES.

MARINE, INLAND AND FIRE INSURANCE.

Assets Jan. 1, 1868 - $2,001,266 72.

$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash, since its Organization.

WILLIAM L. JONES, Agent, Pittsburgh, 84 FOURTH STREET.

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

	MORTGAGES.	
	All which are First Mortages on City Property	$407,050 00
	LOAN BONDS.	
$301,000	United States Government Loans	$321,166 60
150,000	Philadelphia City Loans	149,600 00
174,000	Pennsylvania State do	179,790 00
14,000	Cincinnati City Bonds	12,600 00
5,000	Wisconsin State Bonds	4,600 00
35,250	Lehigh Coal and Navg'n Co's Loan	29,454 00
40,000	Del. & Rar. Canal, and Cam. & Am. R.R. Co.	36,600 00
37,000	Ches. & Del. Canal Co's Con. Mortg. Loan, 1886	34,040 00
40,000	North Penn'a R. R. Co's Bonds, 1864	34,800 00
3,390	North Penn'a R. R. Co's Scrip	2,847 60
20,000	Penn'a R. R. Co's Bonds (1st mortgage)	19,600 00
20,000	Schuylkill Nav'n Co's Conv. Mortg. Loan	14,000 00
15,000	Delaware Division Canal Co's Loan	13,050 00
10,000	Delaware R. R. Co's Mortg. Loan	8,500 00
5,000	Union Canal Co's Loan	850 00
	STOCKS.	
215	Shares Phila., Ger. & Norris. R. R. Co	13,867 50
239	Shares Phila., W. & Baltimore R. R. Co	12,667 00
100	Shares Philadelphia Bank	15,000 00
288	Shares Lehigh Coal & Nav'n Co	8,352 00
63	shares Ger. & Perkiomen Turnpike Co	1,449 00
176	Shares Chesa. & Delaware Canal Co	5,974 00
69	Shares Schuylkill Navg'n Co (preferred)	1,298 00
58	Shares Schuylkill Navg'n Co (common)	754 00
100	Shares North Penn'a R.R.Co	3,300 00
55	Shares Union Mutual Insurance Co	500 00
39	Shares Phoenix Insurance Co.	195 00
40	Shares Phil'a & Southern Mail S. S. Co	7,500 00
	MISCELLANEOUS.	
	Cash on hand and in Bank	140,539 98
	Notes Receivable	255,099 86
	Policies (premiums unsettled)	106,492 88
	Debts due in account (all good)	129,728 98
	Real Estate, Office of Co., Phil'a	30,000 00

Total Assets, January 1, 1868, $2,001,266 72

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President,
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.

DIRECTORS—Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, Wm. Welsh, Richard D. Wood, S. Morris Wain, John Mason, George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clark, T. Carlton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, John P. White, Louis C. Madeira.

MONONGAHELA

INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF PITTSBURGH. INCORPORATED 1854.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ... $500,000.
CASH ... 175,000.

Insures against Fire and Marine Losses.

Office: No. 98 WATER STREET.

DIRECTORS:

Wm. A. Caldwell, John McDevitt, Geo. A. Berry, John Atwell, James Woodburn, Samuel B. Robison, R. H. Palmer, Jas. A. Hutchison, William Rea, Robert Dalzell, William Means, R. Wallace, John B. Canfield, D. S. H. Gilmore, James McCandless.

WM. A. CALDWELL, President.
JNO. McDEVITT, Vice President.
JNO. H. CLANEY, Secretary.
Capt. F. A. Dohrman, Genl. Agent and Surveyor.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner of Market and Water streets, second floor.

WM. BAGALEY, President.
WM. A. SHEPARD, Secretary.

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.

Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.

Insures against loss and damage by fire.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. Bagaley, James Park, Jr., W. G. Johnson, B. F. Jones, Samuel Rea, Joshua Rhodes, Barclay Preston, S. M. Kier, John Shipton, James M. Cooper, S. Harbaugh, J. Caldwell, Jr., John S. Dilworth, George Bingham, Wm. A. Rodgers.

Capt. J. ATKINSON, General Agent.

PEOPLES' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.

Office, northeast corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.

Insures against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.

Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. Phillips, John Watt, John E. Parke, Frank S. Bissell, J. F. Kirkpatrick, Capt. James Miller, Samuel P. Shriver, Capt. J. L. Rhodes, Wm. Vankirk, Jas. D. Verner, C. Hanson Love, Chas. Arbuckle.

WM. PHILLIPS, President,
JOHN WATT, Vice President,
WM. F. GARDINER, Secretary,
CAPT. JAS. GORDON, General Agent,

WESTERN INSURANCE CO.

OF PITTSBURGH.

ALEX. NIMICK, President.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
Capt. Geo. NEELD, General Agent.

Office, No. 92 WATER STREET, Spang, Chalfant & Co.'s Warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh.

Will insure against all kinds of fire and marine risks. A home institution, managed by directors who are well known in the community, and who are determined, by promptness and liberality, to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

DIRECTORS:

Alexander Nimick, James McAuley, Alexander Speer, Wm. Morrison, Charles J. Clarke, William S. Evans, Philip Reymer, Reuben Miller, Jr., Andrew Ackley, David M. Long, John R. McCune, D. Ihmsen, Joseph Kirkpatrick.

WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'

STANDARD

SCALES,

OF ALL KINDS. ALSO,

Baggage Barrows, Warehouse Trucks, Copying Presses, &c.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,

Cor. WOOD and SECOND STREETS, Pittsburgh.

Be careful to Buy Only the Genuine. Scales Repaired Promptly.

SKATES, SKATES, SKATES.—I have received the largest, the cheapest, and the best assortment of

SKATES,

Ever offered in this city. Skates ranging in price, strapped complete, from ONE DOLLAR up to THIRTY DOLLARS PER PAIR. Also, a very superior quality of

LADIES' SKATES,

Some of them the finest Skates made in America. I have a comfortable room connected with my store, where ladies can fit on their Skates before purchasing, so that they will not be annoyed in fitting them on when they reach the ice. For sale by

JAMES BOWN,

WS NO. 136 WOOD STREET.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.

WM. HENDERSON ... LESSEE.
M. W. CANNING ... MANAGER.
T. R. HANN ... STAGE MANAGER.

POSITIVELY SIX NIGHTS ONLY.

MONDAY EVENING, February 24, and every evening during the week and Saturday Afternoon, Marshall & Doyle's renowned

MIKADO JAPANESE.

This Troupe consists of Twenty Performers, including Three Japanese Ladies, the first who were ever permitted to leave the Empire of Japan, and Four Japanese Children. The whole Troupe will present their famous specialties, and will appear in a change of programme every evening.

For particulars see small bills.

GRAND JAPANESE MATINEE ON SATURDAY.

MASONIC HALL.

LECTURE BY

MISS CLARA BARTON,

For the Benefit of the Charity Fund G. A. R.

SUBJECT: "INCIDENTS OF ARMY LIFE."

MONDAY EVENING, March 2d, 1868.

Tickets for sale at C. C. Mellor's and Barr, Knake & Buettler's Music Stores.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture to commence at 7¾.

PITTSBURGH

Academy of Music.

FOUR NIGHTS ONLY

OF

ENGLISH OPERA,

BY THE CELEBRATED

RICHINGS

OPERA COMPANY.

Caroline Richings, - - - Directress.

W. G. DEITRICH ... Musical Director.
A. P. PENNOYER ... Business Manager.

The following Artistes appear nightly:

Miss C. RICHINGS, Mrs. E. SEGUIN, Mrs. J. A. ARNOLD, Miss G. REIGNOLDS, Mr. HENRY PEAKS, Mr. J. A. ARNOLD, Mr. WM. CASTLE, Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL, Mr. PIERRE BERNARD, Mr. F. SEGUIN, Mr. D. B. WYTLE, Mr. J. G. PEAKES,

Supported by a Chorus of Young and Fresh Voices.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 3d, the Season will be inaugurated with Flotow's Grand Opera of

MARTHA.

Castle, Campbell, Seguin, Peakes, Miss C. Richings, and Mrs. E. Seguin in the cast.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Wallace's beautiful Opera,

MARITANA.

THURSDAY EVENING—

LA SOMNAMBULA.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 6th, Last Night of the Season—Benefit of Miss C. RICHINGS.

BOHEMIAN GIRL.

With a Great and Full Cast.

Box Sheet for the sale of Secured Seats will be open on Tuesday Morning, February 25th, at C. C. Mellor's Store, No. 81 Wood street, and continue there during the season.

Prices of Admission—Parquette and Dress Circle, $1; Reserved Seats, 25c extra; Gallery, 50 cents.

J. F. ZIMMERMAN, Treasurer.

MASONIC HALL.

Eleven Nights Only,

COMMENCING

TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 18.

LOGRENIA, the Royal Conjurer.

With his Famous Troupe of

Trained Birds,
Learned White Mice, and
Performing Russian Cats.

ONE HUNDRED

VALUABLE AND USEFUL PRESENTS

Will be Distributed to the Audience at the close of each Entertainment.

Grand Matinee on SATURDAY, for the accommodation of Ladies and Children. Every child to receive a Present.

Prices of Admission—Single Tickets, 25 cents; Reserved Seats, 50 cents; Family Tickets, admitting six persons, $1; Children's Tickets, for Matinee only, 15 cents.

Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at 8.

HARRY M. TYNDALE, Agent.
C. P. SHERMAN, Manager.
GEO. FRAISER, Ass't. Agent.

PROF. COWPER'S

FASHIONABLE

DANCING ACADEMY,

At his New Assembly Rooms, 51 Fifth street, opposite the Old Theater. New Classes now forming on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Ladies' Masters' and Misses' Class 3 P. M. Gentlemen's Class at 8 o'clock P. M. PROF. COWPER can be seen daily at the Academy, or at St. Charles Hotel, where circulars can be obtained. Hall to let to Select Parties.

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKERAY.

63 DIAMOND ALLEY, OR 66 VIRGIN ALLEY.

Merchants and others wishing large or small Show Bills Posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" Office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.—THE copartnership heretofore existing between J. B. NOBBS and H. J. LANG, under the name of NOBBS & LANG, was dissolved on the 1st of February, 1868. The business of the late firm will be settled by J. B. NOBBS, at the old stand, No. 940 Penn street. Those knowing themselves indebted will please call and settle. In retiring from the late firm, thankful for the generous support heretofore given, I respectfully ask a continuance of the same for my late partner, as he will be found worthy of your support.

H. J. LANG.

February 22, 1868.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

The partnership heretofore existing between W. G. WARDEN & W. S. BATCHELDER, was dissolved November 1st, 1867.

W. G. WARDEN,
W. S. BATCHELDER.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have associated themselves together in the Brokerage and Commission Business of *PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS*, dating from November 1st, 1867, under the style of

WARDEN & BATCHELDER,

Represent Messrs. WARDEN, FREW & CO., Philadelphia.

JOHN A. WARDEN,
W. S. BATCHELDER.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP—

The firm of SMITHSON, PALMER & CO., have this day, January 9th, 1868, been dissolved by mutual consent, J. S. Palmer and Thomas Phillips, having sold their entire interest to J. C. Vanhook and J. Bruce McClelland. The business of the concern will be settled only by and continued by H. B. SMITHSON, J. C. VANHOOK, and J. BRUCE McCLELLAND, under the firm name of SMITHSON, VANHOOK & McCLELLAND.

H. B. SMITHSON,
J. S. PALMER,
T. PHILLIPS.

WE CHEERFULLY RECOMMEND to the favorable consideration of our former patrons our successors, who will continue the business at the old stand, 55 and 57 Fifth street.

J. S. PALMER,
T. PHILLIPS.

eod

NOTICE.

WM. METCALF, formerly of CHAS. KNAP NEPHEWS, is a member of our Firm, to date from January 1st, 1868, SAM'L. DUFF retiring. Style of firm name as before.

MILLER, BARR & PARKIN.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS

FOR TOWING SALT.

SEALED PROPOSALS for Towing all the Salt manufactured by the OHIO RIVER SALT CO., in the year 1868, will be received up to 10 o'clock A. M., WEDNESDAY, the 4TH DAY OF MARCH, 1868.

The Ohio River Salt Company to furnish good seaworthy barges, and to load the salt. The party contracting will be required to furnish three or more good and sufficient tow boats—tow the salt, pay lock fees, wharfage, watching, and all other expenses, except on salt unloaded at Maysville, Covington and Louisville, Ky., Portsmouth, Ripley and Cincinnati, O., and Madison, Jeffersonville and New Albany, Ind.

The salt will be in barrels of either 7 bushels or 280 lbs, and proposals should state price per barrel of either size to each of the following places:

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	Wellsburg, West Virg'a;
Steubenville, Ohio;	Wheeling, West Virg'a;
Wellsville, Ohio;	Parkersburg, West Va;
Bellair, Ohio;	Maysville, Kentucky;
Marietta, Ohio;	Covington, Kentucky;
Portsmouth, Ohio;	Paducah, Kentucky;
Ripley, Ohio;	Smithland, Kentucky;
Cincinnati, Ohio;	Columbus, Kentucky;
Hannibal, Missouri;	Hickman, Kentucky;
St. Louis, Missouri;	Memphis, Tennessee;
Madison, Indiana;	Nashville, Tennessee;
Jeffersonville, Indiana;	Cairo, Illinois;
New Albany, Indiana;	Alton, Illinois;
Evansville, Indiana;	Quincy, Illinois.

The minimum stage of water that the tow boats will be required to run will be when tow boats can leave Pomeroy safely with tows drawing three and one-half (3½) feet of water, and tow to such places as they can reasonably be expected to reach with barges of that draught, the barges to be returned without delay by the parties towning to the Salt Company's boat yard, at Middleport, Ohio.

The Ohio River Salt Company will, as far as possible, give reasonable tows, though they will not positively contract full tows to each point.

The Ohio River Salt Company reserve the right to reject all the bids. Separate bids for either the up river or down river towing will be received, or both may be combined. Empty barges to be returned, without delay, from points below Louisville to Louisville whenever there shall not be less than (3) three feet of water in the channel. Empty barges to be returned from Louisville and points above Louisville to Pomeroy whenever there are (30) thirty inches of water in the channel. Bids will not be received unless in conformity with this advertisement.

The party to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to give bonds with satisfactory security for the faithful performance of this contract.

Proposals must be addressed to Hon. V. B. Horton, Pomeroy, Ohio, marked, "Proposals for Salt Towing."

OHIO RIVER SALT CO.,

Per R. R. HUDSON, Sec.

BUILDING PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS will be received by the BIRMINGHAM GAS COMPANY for

EXCAVATING A TANK,

For a Gas Holder, the excavation to be about 90 feet in diameter by 24 feet in depth.

Also, for LAYING A STONE WALL around the sides of said Tank, three feet in width at the bottom by two feet at the top and twenty-four feet in height. Said wall to be built of good, large-sized stone, and thoroughly filled in with mortar.

Further proposals are desired for furnishing about 150,000 BRICK, and Laying a Wall and Floor within the above named stone wall.

The best quality of hard brick will be required, and they must be carefully laid in cement the latter to be furnished by the Gas Company. The entire work subject at all times to the inspection and approval of the Gas Company, who also reserve the right to refuse all bids received.

Proposals should be sent to the office of the Company, in Birmingham, where the lot to be excavated will be shown, and further information given.

Bids will be received until the 1ST OF MARCH.

D. ROBINSON, Secretary.

BELOW COST.

BLANKETS AND SKATES.

Fine stock at McABOY, SPANG & CO.'S, 45 Wood street

The Daily Commercial

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RR.

Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

Reports of President and Other Officers.

The Election of Directors.

The fifteenth annual meeting of the stockholders of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company was held at the office on Pike street, on Tuesday, February 25th, for the purpose of hearing the reports of the officers, and electing a Board of Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

The meeting organized by calling Thomas K. Lynch, Esq., of Brookville, to the chair, and appointing R. L. Brown, Esq., Secretary.

REPORT OF PRESIDENT PHILLIPS.

Colonel William Phillips, President of the Company, then read the annual report of the Directors, as follows:

To the Stockholders of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company:

The fifteenth annual report of the Managers of your Company is respectfully submitted.

The earnings and expenses for the year ending January 31st, 1868, were as follows:

Receipts from all sources	$487,240 28
Operating expenses	220,274 87
Net earning	$266,965 41

For detailed statement of items for the above sums reference is made to the report of the Treasurer.

The rolling stock has been largely increased, both for freight and passengers, and the motive power to the number of ten first-class locomotives—making in all twenty-six locomotives, all in good order—full particulars of which are also given in the Superintendent's report.

In the last annual report you were advised that the road from Mahoning to Brady's Bend was in rapid progress, and would be in running order early in the spring. This statement was so far verified that in the latter part of June that portion of the road was opened for public use, and has since proved itself an addition of fourteen miles of no little value. The hope was also expressed in that report, that the road from Brady's Bend to Venango City, opposite Oil City, would be opened early in the fall. In this we were so far successful as to be able to complete the track on the last day of November, 1867, and this portion of the road was formally opened on the 8th of January, 1868, and has been working successfully, with but few interruptions, ever since, in the transportion of both freight and passengers.

By this extension we now have an uninterrupted line of one hundred and thirty-three miles, from Pittsburgh to Venango City, all in good order. For the details in connection with the road, reference is made to the report of the Chief Engineer herewith submitted:

At your last annual meeting you authorized the issue of forty thousand shares of additional stock, of which thirty-six thousand shares have beed disposed of, and the required installments of five per cent. of $2 50 per share paid thereon, for particulars of which reference is made to the report of the Treasurer, and your attention is also invited to the detailed statement of our financial condition therein contained.

It will be observed that our earnings for this year, although not so large as would have been desired, are still in excess of our expenses $266,965 41, and this, it will be remembered was really earned upon only a portion of the road. When we take into consideration the fact that only fifty-five miles of the road, to wit: to Mahoning, was in running order all the year, and sixty-nine miles, to Brady's Bend, for a portion of the year, we have just cause for congratulation as to the results which our earnings now exhibit. If our profits have been so large from sixty-nine miles completed, what may we not confidently anticipate from a line of one hundred and thirty-three miles. The earnings thus made upon only a portion—a little over half the length of the road—are such as to exceed largely the sum necessary to liquidate the interest upon the bonds already sold.

Your attention is this connection is invited to the fact that although not in complete and full operation, the earnings of the whole line for the month of January amounted to a little over sixty-two thousand dollars.

The Treasurer's Report exhibits the condition of the Company, to which I beg leave to refer you.

Of the Mortgage Bonds of the Company, we have on hand

400 Mortgage Bonds of $1,000 each	$400,000
100 bonds of a surplus, after redeeming those issued under the first and second mortgages of $1,000 each	100,000
Total	$500,000

The reports of John Ballentine, Esq., Treasurer, of H. Blackstone, Esq., Superintendent, and F. W. Martin, Esq., Chief Engineer, to which reference has been severally made, are herewith attached, and to those gentlemen, as well as the others associated in this work during the past year, we beg to return our acknowledgments for faithful exertions in your behalf.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WM. PHILLIPS, President.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

H. Blackstone, Esq., Superintendent, then read the following report:

Wm. Phillips, Esq., President Allegheny Valley Railroad Company:

SIR: I respectfully submit this report of the operations of the transportation department of your service for the fiscal year ending 31st January, 1868:

The total earnings for the year were—

From Passengers	$177,672 45
From Freights	306,435 50
From Mails	3,132 33
	$487,240 28

The total expenses were—

For Conducting Transportation	$ 52,920 80
For Motive Power	60,678 73
For Maintenance of Way	45,717 18
For Maintenance of Cars	16,286 46
For Machine Shops	24,746 57
For General Expenses	20,025 14
	$220,274 87

—Showing the net earnings to be $266,965 41, or equal to 45 43-100 per cent. of gross earnings.

Comparing the operations of this with the previous year, we have these results:

The gross earnings are greater by $1,889 32, and the expenses are greater by $89,126 93.

At the beginning of the year, and until the 25th of June, the length of the road was 55 miles. On the 25th of June the road was opened to Brady's Bend, a further distance of 14 miles, making the total distance to that point of 69 miles. And on the 23d of December it was finally opened a further distance of 63¼ miles to Venango City, making a total distance of 132¼ miles. The earnings per mile of road operated were $7,306 29; passenger mileage for the year, $4,415,367; tonnage mileage for the year, $6,888,462; total passenger and tonnage, $11,303,829; earnings per mile of passenger and tonnage mileage, 40 cents; operating expenses per mile of passenger and tonnage mileage, 2.16 cents. Total number of passengers carried, 301,093; through passengers, 13,432; tons of freight carried, 368,652; tons of coal carried, 180,072. Average distance of tonnage transportation, 18 66-1000 miles.

There was a considerable decrease in the travel over the road in the last three or four months of the year, as there was also in the transportationof refined oil eastward. The market for refined oil not only being very dull, but the prices unprecedentedly low, it was very discouraging to refiners, and their operations were much reduced.

The construction of your road through to its present terminus at Venango City having been completed, it was opened for general transportation on the 23d of December, when the first passenger train went through to that terminus. A few days thereafter there was a general break up of the winter, and the usual difficulties and troubles attending the opening of a new road in the winter season, were met with, in land slides from above and the settlement of embankments beneath. This interrupted the regular running of trains for three or four days, further than between Pittsburgh and Brady's Bend. The land slides were removed and the embankments were restored, under the energetic operations of the Engineer's Department, to their proper level, and passenger and freight trains resumed their regular runs until the 8th of January, when a more formal opening of the road was celebrated in an excursion with a large party of the friends of the road; since which time both passenger and freight trains have been regularly run, with slight interruption.

Very many difficulties are unavoidably met with in the opening of a new road in such a season, with many very necessary appendages temporarily provided for. This was particularly felt in regard to water stations, and the severe freezing weather added no little trouble and inconvenience under these circumstances. So soon as it can be accomplished, there should be additional water stations provided, as the distance between some of them is too great to make the working of heavy trains entirely safe and convenient.

The transportation of crude oil from Venango City and points below, has not fully met your reasonable expectations. This is accounted for in part by the extreme cold weather, which immediately succeeded the opening of your road, in which it was very difficult to handle the oil, as there is more or less water in it, which freezes to and around the inside of the tanks, making it very difficult and troublesome to unload the oil.

In the breaking up of the ice in January, several of the pipes crossing the river at Venango City, which had been laid for the pumping of oil across to your road, were broken and removed; neither, could they be replaced for some time.

The greatest impediment, however, in the way of its transportation, was the extreme low prices and a very dull market. All these impediments are greatly lessened or removed, and the prospect is much brighter for increased and more profitable operations in this important item of transportation.

At the close of the last fiscal year, the motive power consisted of sixteen locomotives. Since that time ten have been added to that number, two of which were built at the Pittsburgh Locomotive Works, seven at Norris Locomotive Works, at Lancaster, and one by Hinkley & Williams, Boston. These are all first-class engines in good order and capable of doing good service.

You are respectfully referred to the table hereto appended, showing the number of engines, size of cylinder, size and number of drivers, cost of maintenance, mileage, &c. Another engine for coal transportation is very much needed and should be supplied without delay.

During the year engine No. 7 has been rebuilt all anew, excepting the cylinders, part of the boiler and the wheels. Five engines have had new steel tyres, and one new iron tyre; two require new tyres, which must be supplied immediately. The iron tyres on Nos. 17 and 18 are wearing very rapidly, and are very inferior. No. 17 has only been in service about six months, and the tyres have worn so rapidly as to be required to be turned and trued up already, and No. 18 is wearing rapidly in the same manner.

The equipments of your road consists of:

18 passenger cars—5 iron and 13 wooden;
6 baggage and mail cars;
332 eight wheeled box and stock cars;
122 eight wheeled flat cars;
125 eight wheeled flat cars, fitted up for oil tanks;
3 eight wheeled cylinder oil tank cars—one with iron frame and fire proof;
17 four wheeled gravel dump cars;

Of the above there have been added during the year:

3 first class modern passenger cars;
4 first class iron passenger cars;
100 eight wheeled box cars;
174 eight wheeled flat cars;
3 eight wheeled cylinder bulk oil cars.

The passenger cars are in a very good condition; two of them have been thoroughly repaired, upholstered and repainted. The freight cars are generally in good order; a few of them have been damaged and broken somewhat in being thrown from the track, but will soon be repaired and placed in the service again. A number more will be required on which to place oil tanks and for ordinary rough freights.

In the maintenance of way there has been much labor expended during the year on the older portion of the road between Pittsburgh and Kittanning, in ditching and ballasting and supplying new cross ties, &c. There has been 38,231 cross ties put into this portion of your road during the past summer and fall season, and very nearly the entire road between Pittsburgh and Kittanning has been supplied with cross ties. Nine and a half miles of track have been laid the past season. There yet remains about twenty-six miles of old rails to be taken up and re-rolled and replaced during the coming summer. This can be done very rapidly, as the new cross ties are laid ready to receive it, when you will have a road that will compare very favorably with any first-class road in the country.

During the year the Company's sidings have been added to by 2 8-10 miles. We still need more, not only for shifting and making up trains, but for passing-points for freight and oil trains.

Two trestles have been erected under the Poketa Bridge, below Parnassus, to make it secure for the season. This bridge should be rebuilt during the coming summer.

The old trestle-work at Wainwright's Run having become decayed, has been removed and new work supplied.

The trestles at Manor Bottom, where the road-bed had been washed away by the flood of 1865, has been filled up. The work of filling in the old Pennsylvania Canal at Schenley has also been completed.

In the work of relaying the track it was necessary to provide accommodations for the tracklayers. To do this a portion of the freight station at Hulton was appropriated to this use and converted into two very comfortable dwelling apartments.

No new water stations were built on the older portion of your road during the year, although they are much needed.

To test the comparative value of steel-headed rails, and the Brady's Bend double worked rails, five hundred and fifty feet of each were placed parallel in the track, where they are exposed to rough service, when in about six months one of the steel rails was removed, being completely worn out; the remaining rails of both lots are still in comparative good condition.

No passengers on your road were killed during the year, and but one injured. This occurred from his putting his arm outside the window in passing Ireland Coal Works, where a car loaded with pit posts was standing on the siding. One employee—James Gibson—slipped and fell under a switching engine, and his legs were both crushed. He died in a few hours thereafter. Three persons, not employees, were run over on the track. One, a Mr. Rankin, of Brady's Bend, had both legs so badly crushed as to require amputation. He died in about two weeks after the accident. The other two persons were found on the track, having been run over during the night.

To R. L. Brown, Assistant Superintendent, and to the employees generally, I take pleasure in acknowledging their faithful co-operation.

Respectfully submitted.

H. BLACKSTONE, Superintendent.

Report of the Chief Engineer.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, A. V. RR., PITTSBURGH, February 24th, 1868.

Col. Wm. Phillips, President A. V. RR. Co.:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the character, cost and present condition of the work on your road between the mouth of Mahoning and Venango City. Having so lately assumed the duties of Chief Engineer must be my excuse for not submitting a more detailed statement.

DISTANCE, LINE AND GRADE.

The distance between the points named is seventy-seven and one-half miles. The line follows the river for the entire distance, and is located on the hillside above the flood of March, 1865. The curvation is, generally speaking, light; it was the aim to keep it below four degree curve, or 1,610 feet radius, but owing to short bends in the river, it was found necessary to increase the curvation to seven degrees more, or 819 feet radius at three points. The average grade is two and one-half feet per mile—arranged to suit the curvation—being reduced on curves and increased on tangents, but the maximum does not exceed four and one-half feet per mile.

The general character of the work is what is termed "side-cutting;" indeed, there is but one through "cut off" of any magnitude on this portion of the line—this is at the mouth of Clarion, where, owing to the abrupt hill and the angle made by the rivers, it was found necessary, in order to locate the bridge out of danger of ice floods in the Allegheny, to make a thorough cut through solid rock, some six hundred or seven hundred feet long and from thirty to forty feet in depth.

TRESTLE WORK.

Owing to the high price of masonry, and the length of time required to build it, thereby delaying the opening of the road for business, it was deemed advisable to substitute trestle work for bridges, set upon masonry, at the crossings of the various small streams encountered on the line between Brady's Bend and Venango City. These streams, twenty-one in number, were so crossed, requiring trestling nineteen hundred feet in length in the aggregate. In order to avoid the destruction of valuable oil wells at Scrubgrass, it was found necessary to build eight hundred feet of trestle work. Also, at Coal City, nineteen hundred and forty-five feet were erected for the same reason, making in the aggregate four thousand six hundred and ninety feet. Two construction trains have been at work at the last mentioned place for two months past, filling up and securing it against the ice floods, and I now consider it out of danger from that cause. The trains, however, are still at work, and will continue as long as possible.

BRIDGES.

The Mahoning River, Redbank Creek, Clarion River and East Sandy Creek are spanned by Howe Truss Bridges set on stone abutments and piers of the most substantial character; indeed, better masonry cannot be found on any road. These structures are twelve hundred and ten feet long in the aggregate. There are also ten small truss bridges set upon stone abutments, the spans of which vary from thirty to fifty feet. The aggregate length of these is four hundred and fifty feet.

SIDINGS.

The grading for siding, twenty-five hundred feet long, at intervals of five miles, has been done. The length of sidings now down is eight miles, leaving two and one-half miles yet to lay.

BALLASTING.

The track is ballasted with broken stone for distance a of forty miles, backfilled *only* with the same material for seventeen miles, and for the distance of twenty-one and a half miles it is laid on sub-grade. There are fine gravel banks on this last portion, and the ballasting can be done, in a great measure, by the men employed in the maintenance of way. The condition of the track is, generally speaking, good, but a portion of that laid on sub-grade is somewhat rough, owing to the settlement of the banks during the December thaw, and the severe and continued cold weather immediately following, which prevented the resurfacing of the track. I would recommend the ballasting of this portion as early in the spring as possible, for it requires the monthly expenditure of a large sum to keep the track even in tolerable running order, and most of the work so done is only of a temporary nature.

WATER STATIONS.

At present there are four water stations on this portion of the line. It will be necessary to build at least two more in the spring.

STATION AND FREIGHT HOUSES.

Temporary buildings have been provided at all the stations, except Phillipsburgh and Emlenton; at these points comfortable buildings have been purchased and fitted up for the purpose.

COST.

The whole amount expended up to the present time is two millions six hundred and forty-one thousand one hundred and eighty-nine dollars ($2,641,189), averaging thirty-four thousand and seventy-eight dollars per mile. I do not think the entire cost of the road when completed will exceed thirty-six thousand dollars ($36,000) per mile.

Very respectfully,
Your obd't servant,
F. W. MARTIN, Chief Engineer.

THE REPORTS TO BE PRINTED.

On motion, the above reports were accepted and adopted, and ordered to be printed.

THANKS TO OFFICERS.

On motion, a vote of thanks were tendered to the President, Superintendent and employees of the road, for the faithful performance of their duties during the past year.

On motion, Messrs. Edward Gregg, John Brinker, Jr., and Robert Means were appointed Tellers to conduct the election of Directors.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

After the adjournment of the meeting, the stockholders proceeded to an electon for a Board of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, when the following gentlemen were unanimously elected, there being no opposition:

Wm. Phillips,	James Park, Jr.,
Wm. M. Lyon,	J. P. Lyon,
Wm. K. Nimick,	Felix R. Brunot.

The Board will meet in a few days to elect officers of the Company for the ensuing year.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

METCALFE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS cure Sick Headache, Indigestion and Bilious Attacks by carrying off all impure humors and cleansing the blood. Price 25 cents a box. Sold by all Druggists.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT—Diptheria.—In the most virulent stages of this malignant disease of the throat, these medicines experienced the most successful results—while thousands succumbed to the violence of this disorder, not a single disease occurred among those who used these remedies, thus presenting an "oasis" of practical experience, 'mid the desert of death of speculative theory. The Royal College of Surgeons awarded them the palm of victory as the only antidote for this distemper, by introducing them into the new edition of their pharmacalogia. In Scarlatina, Mumps, &c., they are equally efficacious. Sold by all Druggists.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE NATIONAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

A new enterprise, to be known as the NATIONAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY, has been organized, with valuable franchises conferred by a recent act of Congress, for the purpose of establishing Trunk Lines of Telegraph on all the principal Railroads and Mail Routes in the United States. The Stock is to be issued on the same principal as that of the Merchants' Union Express Company, which recently commenced operations. The design is to interest the entire business community in the enterprise. This is done, not so much to dispose of the stocks as it is to secure the business of the country through which the lines pass.

THE CAPITAL IS TO BE

10,000,000,

IN

100,000 Shares of the Par Value

OF

$100 PER SHARE.

But the Actual Amount to be Paid in Cash is

$35 PER SHARE,

And this amount is to be paid as follows: One per cent. at the time of subscribing, and no more, until the entire Capital has been Subscribed, and then on calls to be made by the Board of Directors; instalments not to exceed Five Per Cent. per month. When Thirty-five Per Cent. of the par value of the Shares has been paid, Certificates of Stock will be issued. This will give the Company a paid up

CASH CAPITAL OF

$3,500,000.

Which will be sufficient to duplicate lines to all, or nearly all the paying points reached by the present monopoly.

The present Telegraph Companies of the country have been consolidated into one huge monopoly, and are now earning over six millions of dollars per year, or over one hundred per cent. on the actual cost of their lines, their present capital having been watered over one thousand per cent.

The National Telegraph Company have a recognition from the United States Government of the importance of their enterprise, with a grant of the most valuable franchises ever conferred upon a Telegraph Company. No competing line has ever had the right now granted by Congress to this Company to construct operate lines over every Railroad and Mail Route in the United States. The position of this Company differs from that of any company ever before organized. The question of the right of way is forever settled.

The Stockholders of this Company cannot be sold out or transferred to any other Company. The act of Congress under which this Company has been organized, prohibits any transfer of the franchises granted.

CALLS—HOW TO BE MADE.

One Per Cent. of the Stock will be required on subscribing, and subsequent calls, not to exceed Five Per Cent per month, will be made by the Board of Directors, from time to time, as may be necessary, to supply funds to construct and equip the lines; but no calls will be made after the One Per cent. is paid, bntil the entire Capital Stock shall have been subscribed.

ACTUAL CAPITAL REQUIRED.

The Company confidently believe that Thirty-five Per Cent. of the Capital Stock will construct and fully equip

25,000 MILES OF WIRE,

Which will connect all the Commercial Centers and important places in the United States. This opinion rests upon the most reliable estimates and responsible offers to construct and equip the lines.

The National Telegraph Company is organized under the laws of the State of New York and franchises conferred by an act of Congress, approved July 24, 1866.

President—GEORGE B. SENTER, of Cleveland, Ohio.

Vice President—ROBERT SQUIRES, of New York City.

Secretary—GEORGE B. WALLER, of New York City.

COMPANY'S OFFICE,

Nos. 64 and 66

BROADWAY, N. Y.

A limited amount of the Capital Stock of this Company is allotted to this locality, and those having an opportunity, and subscribing, will be placed on equal terms with its corporators, and will secure like interest in all franchises which have accrued, or may hereafter accrue to the Company from any and all sources.

Parties wishing to subscribe to this enterprise, will find the Subscription List with

Messrs. R. G. DUN & CO.,

CORNER OF

Fourth and Wood Streets, Pittsburgh.

DRY GOODS.

BATES & BELL.

MUSLINS

AND

LINENS,

A VERY LARGE STOCK,

AT

RETAIL,

VERY CHEAP.

BATES & BELL.

NEW GOODS,

NEW GOODS.

NEW DRESS GOODS,

TABLE LINEN,
IRISH LINEN,
LINEN TOWELS,
PLAID NAINSOOK,
STRIPE NAINSOOK,
PLAIN JACONET,
BRILLIANTE,

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
SEA GRASS HANDKERCHIEFS.

SHIRT FRONTS,
RISTORI APRONS, very cheap;
WHITE QUILTS, &c., &c.

A VERY LARGE STOCK

FROM AUCTION,

OPENED TO-DAY, AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182

Federal Street, Allegheny.

M'ELROY, DICKSON, & CO.,

DRY GOODS JOBBERS.

NO. 51 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.

NEW ARRIVAL

AT THE

NEW WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS HOUSE

OF

DUNCAN & HUGUS,

53 and 55 WOOD STREET.

A FULL LINE OF

CASSIMERES,
TWEEDS,
WATERPROOF CLOAKINGS,
LADIES' SACKINGS,
CANTON FLANNELS,
RED, YELLOW AND WHITE FLANNELS,
BLANKETS.

ALL MAKES OF

BARRED COUNTRY FLANNELS,
BROWN AND BLEACHED SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS.
TICKINGS,
PRINTS,
DRESS GOODS,
COTTON BATTING.
NOTIONS, &c.

W. C. DUNCAN,
D. HUGUS.

MILLINERY GOODS.

STRAW GOODS, &c.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

BONNETS, HATS,
RIBBONS,
MILLINERY GOODS,
FLOWERS. &c.,

OF THE LATEST FALL STYLES, NOW OPEN.

PRICES LARGELY REDUCED.

R. H. PALMER,
WOOD STREET.

AN IMPORTANT INVENTION.

Cheerfulness, Cleanliness, Comfort.

A NEW STYLE OF

SMOKE CONSUMING GRATES,

FOR FIRE-PLACES OR STOVES,

Having the above advantages, are offered to the public. They are a success as to Simplicity of Construction, Ease of Management, Good Appearance, Economy in Fuel, and give a Brilliant Hot Fire, Show no Ashes, Make no Dust. No extra Fender is needed. Price reasonable. Agents are wanted. County or State Rights for sale. Examine one in operation at our Office, Second Floor of No. 89 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

J. H. MEISSNER.

FLOUR.

A Choice Selection of

WINTER AND SPRING WHEAT FLOUR,

On hand and arriving daily by

DANIEL WALLACE,
353 Liberty street.

CARPETS.

FROM ENGLAND,

Per Steamers Russia and Iowa.

FIRST IMPORTATION

OF THE SEASON, OF

English Body Brussels,
English Tap. Brussels,
English Ex. Sup. Ingrains,
English Hemp Carpets,
English Velvet
Rugs and Mats,
English Brussels
Rugs and Mats.

FINEST ASSORTMENT,
NEWEST PATTERNS,
LATEST STYLES

And Selling at the

LOWEST PRICES.

It is conceded by all that Prices have now reached the Lowest Point. It is therefore unnecessary to urge the advantage of selecting from this Immense Stock in its Freshness and before it is Broken.

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & COMPANY,

23 FIFTH STREET.

SPRING SALES.

CARPETS

HAVE CERTAINLY REACHED

Bottom Prices.

McCALLUM BROS.,

Offer a Large Assortment of all kinds of CARPETS, &c., at a Reduction from previous Season's Prices, unparalleled since the close of the war.

Oil Cloths,

Of Every Grade, and decidedly the Largest Stock in any House in the City.

McCALLUM BROS.,

51 FIFTH STREET.

REDUCTION

IN

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,

MATTINGS,

WINDOW SHADES, &c.,

AT

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.'S,

21 FIFTH STREET.

FURNISHING GOODS.

SPECIAL IMPORTATION.

SPECIAL IMPORTATION

OF REAL LACES,

OF REAL LACES,

JUST RECEIVED,
JUST RECEIVED.

This Lot for Elegance and Variety surpassing any previous importation.

BERTHAS,
BARBES,
COIFFURES,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
COLLARS, &c., &c.

PRICES REMARKABLY LOW.

Ladies should not delay their selection till the stock becomes broken.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 FIFTH STREET.

DRUGGISTS.

W. H. BRILL & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

PARK & BRILL,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS, have just received a complete stock of everything suitable for Druggists, Physicians and Country Dealers. Prescriptions and Recipes filled with the utmost care. Sole Agents for the Shaker Garden Seeds, of which we have a full assortment; also for J. Schoonmaker & Son's strictly Pure White Lead, Zinc, Colors, Putty, &c., which we can offer in any quantity at lowest factory prices, No. 77 FEDERAL STREET, third door below Fort Wayne and opposite Western Pennsylvania Depots, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

HARRIS & EWING,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

COR. OF LIBERTY AND WAYNE STS.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

AGENTS FOR J. SCHOONMAKER & SONS'

Strictly Pure White Lead,

ZINC PAINTS,

AND EVERY VARIETY OF

COLORS,

DRY AND GROUND IN OIL.

A general assortment of Goods suitable for Druggists, Physicians and Country Dealers.

W. J. McKNIGHT & BRO.,

DRUGGISTS, Brookville, Pa.,

Dealers in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Patent Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Stationery, Books; also, Periodicals, Magazines, &c., &c.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully Compounded.

HATS AND CAPS.

FUR AND WOOL

HATS,

MENS', BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S,

ALL QUALITIES AND STYLES.

R. H. PALMER.

OD STREET.

GROCERIES, &C.

750 DOZ. BROOMS, ASSORTED,

IN STORE AND FOR SALE BY

JAS. CONNOR,

Wholesale Grocer, No. 355 Liberty street.

NEW LAKE HERRING.

800 HALF BBLS. In Store and for sale by

JAS. CONNOR,

No. 355 LIBERTY STREET.

BAKING POWDER.

Just received a fresh supply of Bishoprick's Infallible Baking Powder, put up in half and one pound tin boxes; also, 2 cases Borden's Eagle Brand of Condensed Milk and Extract of Beef.

For sale at the Family Grocery of

LEWIS & McCLURE,
346 Liberty street.

GROCERIES

JAPAN TEA,
YOUNG HYSON TEA,
OOLONG TEA,
GUNPOWDER TEA,
IMPERIAL TEA.

100 hhds choice New Orleans Sugar;
200 bbls choice New Orleans Molasses;
10 bbls Proctor & Gamble's double extra Lard Oil
150 bbls common and choice Syrups;
25 bbls Golden Drips;
200 bbls Refined Sugar;
100 packages Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel.

FOR SALE BY

Wm. Miller,

(LATE MILLER & RICKETSON),
Nos. 221 and 223 Liberty street.

MOET & CHANDON'S CHAMPAGNE,

THE FINEST WINES IMPORTED,

Always on hand and for sale by

WM. MILLER,

(Late Miller & Ricketson), Nos. 221 and 223 Liberty street.

BUTTER.

10 CHEESE BOXES

PRIME ROLL BUTTER,

RECEIVING DAILY BY EXPRESS, AND FOR SALE BY

VAN GORDER & SHEPARD,

360 LIBERTY STREET.

MEANS & COFFIN,

Wholesale Grocers,

COR. OF WOOD AND WATER STS.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND A WELL SELECTED

Stock of Groceries,

Bought exclusively for CASH, and to which we invite the attention of Cash Buyers. ap18-eod

NEW ORLEANS

Sugars and Molasses.

329 hhds Sugar, fully Fair to Choice;
681 bbls Molasses, Prime to Strictly Choice;
178 half bbls Molasses, Prime to Strictly Choice,

To arrive by the following Steamers:

Yorktown, R. R. Hudson, Sherman, Westmoreland, Argosy, Mary Davage, Swallow,

Which we will offer to the Trade at LOW PRICES, on resumption of navigation.

J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
130 and 132 Second street.

FINANCIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
HARRISBURG, December 18, 1867.

NOTICE

TO THE

HOLDERS OF THE

LOANS

OF THE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,

DUE JULY 1st, 1868.

THE FOLLOWING

LOANS,

DUE JULY 1st, 1868,

WILL BE REDEEMED WITH INTEREST TO DATE OF PAYMENT ON PRESENTATION AT THE

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,

OF

PHILADELPHIA,

VIZ:

LOAN OF MARCH 27, 1839, DUE JULY 1, 1868.

LOAN OF JULY 19, 1839, DUE JULY 1, 1868.

Interest on the above Loans will cease on the 1ST OF JULY, 1868.

FRANCIS JORDAN,
SECRETARY OF STATE.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
AUDITOR GENERAL.

W. H. KEMBLE,
STATE TREASURER.

COMMISSIONERS OF SINKING FUND. eo

BREWERS.

JOS. SPENCER....JAS. M'KAY....ROBT. LIDDELL.

PHŒNIX STEAM BREWERY.

SPENCER, M'KAY & CO.,

MALSTERS AND BREWERS,

OF ALE, PORTER AND BROWN STOUT,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROBERT WATSON, Manager. au31-1y

ATTORNEYS.

THOMAS HENRY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

NEW CASTLE, PA.

Prompt attention given to Collections.

REFERENCES.

Hon. Daniel Agnew, Beaver; Henry Hice, Esq., Beaver; W. P. Townsend & Co., Pittsburgh; M. S. Brown, Pittsburgh; John Hall & Co., Pittsburgh; Kirkpatrick, Bro. & Co., Pittsburgh.

OLD PAPERS FOR SALE IN PACKAGES OF ONE HUNDRED EACH.

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AMERICAN IRON WORKS,

JONES & LAUGHLINS,

PITTSBURGH,

MANUFACTURERS OF

AMERICAN AND CLAIR BAR, HOOP, SHEET AND PLATE IRON.

BRIDGE IRON;
ANGLE AND T IRON;
GUARD IRON;
COAL SCREEN IRON;
T RAILS, 16 and 30 inch to yard;
TRAM RAILS, punched and countersunk;
BOILER, BRIDGE AND TANK RIVETS;
CUT NAILS AND SPIKES;
SHIP AND BOAT SPIKES;
RAILROAD SPIKES;
RAILROAD FISH BARS AND BOLTS;
RAILROAD CAR WHEELS AND AXLES;
STREET CAR WHEELS AND AXLES;
COAL-PIT CAR WHEELS AND AXLES;
PATENT COLD ROLLED SHAFTINGS;
PATENT COLD ROLLED PISTON RODS;
MOWER AND REAPER BARS.

WAREHOUSE AND OFFICE:

120 WATER AND 120 FRONT STS.

BRANCH OFFICE:

NOS. 22, 24 AND 26 FRONT STREET,
1y CHICAGO, ILL.

MONONGAHELA IRON WORKS

LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS

MANUFACTURERS OF

CARRIAGE AND TIRE BOLTS;
THIMBLE SKEINS AND PIPE BOXES;
WAGON AND SKEIN BOLTS;
COACH AND LAG SCREWS;
SQUARE AND HEXAGON NUTS;
CAST AND WROUGHT IRON WASHERS;
MACHINE AND PLOW BOLTS;
WROUGHT IRON HINGES;
TUYERE IRONS;
BRIDGE BOLTS AND CASTINGS;
ROOF AND TRUSS BOLTS;
COAL CAR WHEELS AND AXLES;
BARGE AND COAL CAR BOLTS;
STOVE AND SAW RODS;
R. R. SPLICE BARS AND BOLTS, &c.

A full assortment of standard sizes kept in stock

WORKS:

SOUTH END OF BIRMINGHAM BRIDGE.

WAREHOUSE:

WATER AND MARKET STS., PITTSBURGH.

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Boiler, Still and Tank Works,

CARROLL & SNYDER,

MANUFACTURERS OF

TUBULAR DOUBLE-FLUED FIRE-BOX AND CYLINDER

STEAM BOILERS.

CHIMNEYS,	OIL STILLS,
BRITCHES,	OIL TANKS,
FIRE BEDS,	AGITATORS,
ASH PANS,	SETTLING PANS,
STEAM PIPE,	CONDENSERS,
SALT PANS,	PRISON DOORS,
IRON BRIDGES,	GASOMETERS,

STEAM BOILERS.

Office and Works: Corner Second, Third, Short and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh, Penna.

Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

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AND

PIPE WORKS,

COR. CARROLL AND SMALLMAN STS.,

NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.

WILLIAM SMITH,

MANUFACTURER OF

Cast Iron Bowl Pipe,

FOR GAS AND WATER WORKS.

My Pipe are all cast vertically in Pits, in Dry Sand, in TWELVE FEET LENGTHS.

Also, a full assortment of

GENERAL CASTINGS FOR GAS AND WATER WORKS.

I would also call the attention of Superintendents of Gas Works to my make of RETORTS.

JOHN M. COOPER....JOS. KAYE....HENRY BIER.

JOHN M. COOPER & CO.,

BRASS FOUNDERS,

Steam and Gas Fitters,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PUMPS AND BRASS WORK

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION; DEALERS IN

Gas Fixtures and Tubing

OF ALL KINDS.

Cor. of Pike and Walnut Sts.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Call and examine our Steam Pump before purchasing elsewhere. It is plain and substantial; equal if not superior to any Pump now in use.

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BRADLEY STOVE WORKS.

STOVE WORKS.

MANUFACTURE EVERY VARIETY OF

COOK, PARLOR and HEATING

STOVES,

Among which are the celebrated NATIONAL, TALISMAN, TROPIC and EUREKA—Coal Cook Stoves. Also, VETERAN, POMONA and IRONSIDES—Wood Cook Stoves.

Grate Fronts, Fenders, &c.,

Agents for Lotze's celebrated HOTEL and FAMILY RANGES.

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Pittsburgh Novelty Works,

CORNER OF GRANT AND FIRST STREETS.

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FAIRBANK'S PATENT PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES.

JANUS FACED PATENT DOOR LOCKS AND LATCHES.

PAINT AND COFFEE MILLS, MALLEABLE IRON, &c.

W. T. JAQUITH....L. O. LIVINGSTON....W. H. BURT.

LIVINGSTON & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Fine Ornamental and Machine Castings, Steam and Gas Fittings, Loose Butt and Shutter Hinges, all sizes. Improved Sash Pulleys & Weights, Badgley's Patent Carriage Jacks, &c.

We warrant our work equal in point of finish and smoothness to best Eastern manufacture. Orders may be left at our WORKS, corner of Washington avenue and Sedgwick street, Allegheny city, or sent through Pittsburgh Postoffice, and receive prompt attention.

JAS. B. LYON & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF FINE PRESSED

FLINT GLASS WARE,

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FIVE DOORS BELOW MONONGAHELA HOUSE

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PITTSBURGH

LAMP AND GLASS COMPANY.

NO. 83 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA

JOHN H. BOYTS & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO JOHN ROSS & CO.,)

Manufacturers of all kinds of

LAMPS, LAMP BASES, CHIMNEYS, LANTERNS, &c.

Also, dealers in everything pertaining to the Lamp Trade. TUMBLERS, TABLE WARE, WINDOW GLASS, and everything in the Glass Line.

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SLIGO IRON WORKS,

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PITTSBURGH PA

PITTSBURGH FLINT GLASS WORKS—Established 1808.

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A. GARRISON & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO BOLLMAN, GARRISON & CO.,

Founders and Machinists,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CHILLED ROLLS, all sizes,

Of acknowledged Superior Quality, at the Lowest Current Prices.

For IRON, STEEL, BRASS, COPPER, ZINC, SILVER, GOLD, PAPER and INDIA RUBBER WORK. ALSO,

ROLLING MILL CASTINGS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Office and Warehouse—209 LIBERTY STREET.

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KNAP FORT PITT FOUNDRY CO.

CHARLES KNAP, President;
JOS. M. KNAP, Vice President;
O. METCALF, Secretary and Treasurer;
N. K. WADE, Engineer;
J. G. KNAP, General Manager.

DIRECTORS—Jas. B. Murray, of Lyon, Shorb & Co.; A. E. W. Painter, of J. Painter & Sons; C. B. Herron, of Spang, Chalfant & Co.; Thos. S. Blair, of Shoenberger & Co.; Wm. Metcalf, of Miller, Barr & Parkin.

Manufacturers of

Rolling Mill and Blast Machinery: Retorts and Castings of every description. Ernest's Nail Machines.

ENGINES, BOILERS, CASTINGS.

ATLAS WORKS,

Morton St., Ninth Ward, Pittsb'gh.

THOMAS N. MILLER . . . . . President.

THESE WORKS ARE AMONG THE

LARGEST IN THE WEST,

And are now prepared to furnish ENGINES, of every description, BOILERS, TANKS and STILLS, ROLLING MILL, and HEAVY MACHINERY CASTINGS.

Sheet Iron Work, General Repairing, &c., &c.

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Iron and Steel Works,

COLEMAN, RAHM & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Iron, Nails, Springs, Axles,

PLOUGH, SPRING, and A. B. STEEL, &c.

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No. 77 Water street, Pittsburgh.

LAKE SUPERIOR COPPER MILLS AND SMELTING WORKS.

PARK, McCURDY & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SHEATH, BRAZIERS AND BOLT COPPER, PRESSED COPPER BOTTOMS, RAISED STILL BOTTOMS, SPELTER SOLDER, &c.

Also, Importers and Dealers in Metals, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Fire, &c. Constantly on hand Tinner's Machines and Tools.

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Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. 3p

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STEAM PUMPS,

For Coal Mines, Oil Refineries, Rolling Mills, Supplying Boilers, &c. Also,

BLOWER ENGINES,

For Oil Refineries and Blast Furnaces. Every Pump warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

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Works Adjacent to the City Farm.

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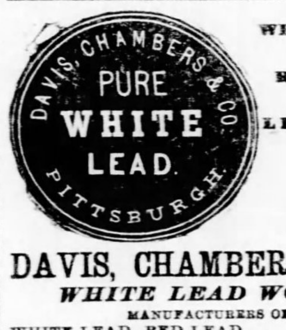

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MANUFACTURERS OF

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COR. PIKE AND O'HARA AND PIKE AND WALNUT STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA.

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BLAST ENGINES,
ROLLING MILL ENGINES,
SAW, GRIST AND PLANING MILL ENGINES,
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CASTINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

Prompt attention given to REPAIRS.

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ESTABLISHED 1845.

E. P. STETSON,

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Machine Card Clothing,

Of Every Description,

FOR COTTON AND WOOLEN MACHINERY,

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An extensive reference given if desired.

ORDERS SOLICITED AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

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IRON WORKS.

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PENN FOUNDRY,

Manufacturers of ENGINES, MACHINE and MILL CASTINGS, PULLEYS AND SASH WEIGHTS, HANGERS, &c. Job Work of all kinds attended to promptly. Office and Foundry, LACOCK STREET, one square east of Federal street, Allegheny city, Pa.

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[ESTABLISHED IN 1845.]

ANDERSON, COOK & CO.,

Manufacturers of Every Description of

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Best Refined TOOL STEEL.

Mill, Mulay, Circular, Gang and Cross Cut

SAW PLATES.

Spring, Cast and German Plow and Blister Steel. Shovel, Hoe, Fork, Rake and Toe Calk Steel. Locomotive and R. R. Car Springs; R. R. Spring Steel and Frog Points, Cast Steel Finger Bars, Sickle Steel, Spring, Steel Tyre, Plow Wings, etc., Oil Drill Steel.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

Patent Rolled Cast Steel Saw Plates,
Extra Quality Tool Cast Steel,
Patent Rolled Saw Plates,
Cast and German Spring and Plow Steel,
Springs, Axles, Steel Tire,
Plow Molds, Shares, Shovel Wings, &c., &c.

83 WATER and 100 FIRST STREETS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

BLACK DIAMOND

STEEL WORKS,

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PARK, BROTHER & CO.,

Manufacturers of best quality Refined Cast Steel, square, flat and octagon, all sizes.

Warranted equal to any imported or manufactured in this country.

Office and Warehouse, Nos. 149 and 151 FIRST, and 120 and 122 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

WARM AIR REGISTERS

AND VENTILATORS,

Black or White Enameled, Square or Round, at

BISSELL & CO.'S,
No. 235 Liberty street.

RAILROADS.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. W. AND CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

From January 19th, 1868, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, North Side, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Chicago Exp.	2:13 a m	Chicago Ex...	2:43 a m
Cleveland Ex.	2:13 a m	Cleveland Ex.	2:43 a m
Erie & Ygn Ex	6:13 a m	Chicago Ex...	10:58 a m
Cl & Whg M'l	6:28 a m	Wheeling Ex.	11:08 a m
Chicego Mail..	6:58 a m	Chicago Ex...	3 53 p m
Chicago Ex....	9:43 a m	Cl. & Whg. Ex.	4:03 p m
Pitts & Cl'd Ex via Youngs'n	9:43 a m	Erie & Ygn Ex.	6:13 p m
Cl. & Whg. Ex.	2:13 p m	Chicago Ex...	6:58 p m
Chicago Ex...	2:28 p m	Cl. & Whg. Ex.	7:08 p m
Whg & Erie Ex	4:33 p m	Pitt & Cl'd Ex. via Youngs'n	9:28 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
N Br'tn Acc..	8:58 a m	N. Brt'n Acc...	7:03 a m
Leetsdale Acc.	10:13 a m	N. Brt'n Acc...	8:28 a m
Leetsdale Acc.	11:53 a m	Wellsville Ac.	9:58 a m
Rochester Acc.	1:33 p m	N. Castle Acc..	10:13 a m
Wellsville Acc	3:43 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	9:13 a m
Leetsdale Acc.	5:13 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	1:18 p m
N. Brt'n Acc...	5:33 p m	N. Brt'n Acc...	2:43 p m
N. Brt'n Acc...	6:28 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	4:23 p m
Leetsdale Acc.	10:43 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	7:28 p m

2:28 P. M. Chicago Express leaves daily.

10:58 A. M., Chicago Express arrives daily.

F. R. MYERS, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

WHEELING AND BRIDGEPORT

STREET CARS,

Connect with Trains on C. & P. R.R.

Money Fare	12c
Ticket Fare	10c
Trunks	20c
Hand Trunks	10c

No charge for Carpet Bags and small Valises in hand.

M. LOFTUS, Superintendent.

PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD. Panhandle Route.

CHANGE OF TIME. On and after SUNDAY, December 8th, 1867, Trains will leave and arrive at Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:

PITTSBURGH TIME.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Mail Express	2:15 a m	3:55 p m
Fast Line	9:40 a m	7:05 p m
Fast Express	2:50 p m	10:55 a m
Mixed Way	6:10 a m	6:50 p m
M'Donald's Ac'n No. 1.	11:10 a m	2:30 p m
Steubenville Accom'n...	3:55 p m	9:30 a m
M'Donald's Ac'n No. 2.	5:20 p m	8:20 a m

SPECIAL NOTICE—Sunday Express leaves at 2:50 p. m., arriving in Cincinnati at 6:30 a. m. next morning.

The 9:40 a. m. Train leaves daily, Sundays and Mondays excepted.

JOHN H. MILLER, General Eastern Agent,
S. F. SCULL, General Ticket Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD—On and after OCTOBER 6, 1867, trains arrive at and depart from the Union Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Mail Train	1:20 a m	Day Express..	2:00 a m
Fast Line	1:50 a m	Wall's No. 1...	6:30 a m
Wall's No. 1	6:30 a m	Mail Train	8:20 a m
Brinton No. 2..	7:50 a m	Wall's No. 2..	9:50 a m
Wall's No. 2	8:50 a m	Cincinnati Ex..	11:15 a m
Cincinnati Exp	9:10 a m	Wall's No. 3...	11:30 a m
Johnstown ac.	10:15 a m	Johnstown Ac.	2:50 p m
Phila. Express..	1:50 p m	Wall's No 4...	3:30 p m
Wall's No. 3	1:30 p m	Phil. Express..	4:10 p m
Wall's No. 4...	2:50 p m	Wall's No. 5..	4:50 p m
Wall's No. 5...	5:50 p m	Wall's No. 6..	6:05 p m
Wall's No. 6	7:00 p m	Fast Line	7:20 p m
Altoona Ac. and Emig't train.	10:30 p m	Wall's No. 7..	10:50 p m

The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:15 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:05 a. m. Returning leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m. and arrive at Wall's Station at 2:00 p. m.

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

Philadelphia Express and the Altoona Accommodation and Emigrant Train arrive daily. Cincinnati Express arrives daily except Monday. All other trains daily except Sunday.

For further information, apply to

W. H. BECKWITH, Agent.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Co. will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value, will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
Gen'l Supt., Altoona, Pa.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after November 1st, 1867, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, will arrive at and depart from the Federal Street Depot, Allegheny city, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Sharpbsg No 1.	6:35 a m	Mail	6:50 a m
Freeport No 1.	8:15 a m	Freeport No 1.	9:05 a m
Express	10:10 a m	Sharpsbg No 1.	11:20 a m
Sharpsbg No 2.	1:25 p m	Express	1:50 p m
Freeport No 2.	4:15 p m	Harmersville..	3:55 p m
Mail	6:05 p m	Freeport No 2.	6:05 p m
Harmersville..	7:10 p m	Sharpbg No 2.	7:30 p m

Above trains run daily except Sunday.

The Church Train leaves Allegheny Junction every Sunday at 7:40 a. m., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 a. m. Returning leaves Allegheny City at 1:20 p. m., and arrives at Allegheny Junction at 3:45 p. m.

Commutation Tickets—For sale in packages of twenty, between Allegheny City, Chestnut street, Herr's, Bennett, Pine Creek, Etna and Sharpsburg, and good only on the trains stopping at Stations specified on tickets.

The Trains leaving Allegheny City at 6.50 a. m. make direct connection at Freeport with Walker's Line of Stages for Butler and Hannahstown. Through Tickets may be purchased at the Office, No. 3 St. Clair Street, near Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and at the Depot, Allegheny City.

For further information, apply to

JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent,
Federal Street Depot.

The Western Pennsylvania Railroad will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for wearing apparel, and limit their responsibility to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS in value. All baggage exceeding this amount in value, will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

ALLENTOWN ROUTE

TO THE EAST.

SHORTEST AND FASTEST LINE

Between Pittsburgh and New York, via Harrisburg, Reading, Allentown and Easton.

NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN PITTSBURGH AND NEW YORK.

SLEEPING CARS ON NIGHT TRAINS.

Trains leave Union Depot of Pennsylvania Railroad in Pittsburgh, daily (except Sundays) at 3:10 and 11:25 A. M., 4:30 and 7:30 P. M. On Sundays at 11:25 A. M.

Leave New York for Pittsburgh, from Station of CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY, FOOT OF LIBERTY STREET, at 9:00 A. M., 5:00 and 8:00 P. M.

Baggage checked to all points between Pittsburgh and New York.

H. P. BALDWIN,
General Passenger Agent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

On and after THURSDAY, February 20, 1868, the Trains will leave the Depot, corner Grant and Water streets, as follows:

	Depart.	Arrive.
Mail to and from Uniontown	7:00 a m	6:00 p m
M'Keesport Accommod'n	11:00 a m	2:05 p m
Express to and from Uniontown	3:00 p m	10:00 a m
West Newton Accom'n	4:30 p m	8:35 a m
Brown's Accommodation	6:15 p m	7:15 p m
Night Accommodation to McKeesport	10:30 p m	6:40 a m
Sunday Church Train to and from West Newton	1:00 p m	10:00 a m

For tickets apply to J. R. KING, Agent.
WM. B. STOUT, Sup't.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Running Through to Venango City.

Connecting with Trains East and West, on the Warren and Franklin Road; also, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

On and after JANUARY 14th 1868, Passenger Trains will leave from and arrive at the Depot, corner of Canal and Pike streets, as follows:

	Depart.	Arrive.
Mail to and from Venango City	7:30 a m	12:30 a m
Express to and from Venango City	10:15 p m	5:45 p m
Brady's Bend Accom'n	1:45 p m	11:00 a m
First Soda Works Accom'n.	8:30 a m	8:15 a m
Second Soda Works Accom.	5:00 p m	2:35 p m
Hulton Accommodation	6:40 a m	6:30 p m

Church Train leaves Soda Works at 8:10 a. m., arriving at Pittsburgh, at 9:50 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 1:10 p. m., arriving at Soda Works at 2:50 p. m.

H. BLACKSTONE,
Superintendent.

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

CONNELLSVILLE

GAS COAL COMPANY.

We have opened a new Coal Mine, and are now prepared to fill all orders for SUPERIOR COKE, either at our mines at Connellsville, or in Pittsburgh. We will deliver at any point along the line of the Connellsville Railway. Address orders to J. S. McHUGH, Connellsville. Every order promptly attended to.

COAL, COKE, LIME.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE

Gas. Coal and Coke Co

Office and Yard on Marion Avenue, near P., F. W. & C. RR., Allegheny City.

LEWIS LAMM, Gen. Agent.

Particular attention given to shipment of COAL and COKE West. fa8

MERCANTILE BROKERS.

E. G. HAMMETT,

IRON COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR THE SALE OF

PIG METAL AND BLOOMS,

Nos. 69 and 70 WATER STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DAV. CRAWFORD,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

In PIG METAL, BLOOMS, ORE, WROUGHT SCRAP IRON, FIRE BRICK and CLAY, &c.

Warehouse and Office, Nos. 366 and 368 PENN STREET. Storage furnished. Consignments solicited.

HARDWARE.

HARDWARE

BUILDERS' HARDWARE,

CABINET MAKERS' HARDWARE, MACHINISTS' TOOLS.

JOS. WOODWELL & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

Hardware,

CORNER OF WOOD AND SECOND STS.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PAINTERS.

REMOVED.

JOHN F. CLULEY

HAS REMOVED TO 134 SMITHFIELD ST.,

Directly opposite the old stand.

BARRY & BROTHER,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,

NO. 13 SMITHFIELD STREET.

1y18-1y

PETROLEUM.

E. S. WARING, Pittsburgh.	HENRY H. KING, Philadelphia.

WARING & KING,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS.

Office, No. 4 DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh, Pa. mh7

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

CITY COUNCILS.

The Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway Co---The Municipal Record---The People's Passenger Railway Project---The Retrocessions of the Townships---A Police Telegraph---Frauds in Weighing Coal---Election of Meat Inspector---Report of Committee on Roads---The City Controller's Tenure of Office---Opinion of Solicitor Slagle---Routine Business, &c., &c.

CITY COUNCILS.

An adjourned meeting of City Councils was held on Tuesday afternoon, February 25th, 1868.

SELECT COUNCIL.

JAMES McAULEY - - - - - *President.*
E. S. MORROW - - - - - - - *Clerk.*

The CLERK called the roll, when the following members answered as present: Messrs. W. R. Brown, A. M. Brown, Cochran, Coffin, Coyle, Dickson, Dunn, Gallaher, Gross, Herdman, Jones, Kehew, Laufman, Morrow, McClelland, McClintock, McEwen, McKibben, Ogden, Phillips, Rafferty, Rees, Shipton, Wainwright, White, and President McAuley.

The CLERK read the minutes of the previous session, which were approved.

The PRESIDENT announced that one of the matters to be attended to was the election of a Meat Inspector, and he suggested that, before any other business be transacted, the Clerk inform the Common Council that the Select is now ready to meet them in Joint Session for that purpose.

The CLERK was instructed to give notice to that effect, whereupon the two bodies met in Joint Session.

The business of the Joint Session having been concluded, Select Council returned to their chamber.

[The PRESIDENT being indisposed, Mr. SHIPTON, at his request, consented to occupy the chair.]

THE PITTSBURGH AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY COMPANY.

The ordinance granting certain privileges to the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway Company, laid over at previous meeting, was taken up on the third reading.

Mr. A. M. BROWN offered the following, as an additional section:

SECTION 1. The privileges and franchises granted by this ordinance are made upon and subject to the express condition and reserved right of the Councils of the city of Pittsburgh to grant any passenger railway company, now incorporated, the right of using the railway tracks of the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway Company, from Washington street to Fifth street, and from Fifth to Washington street, or any portion thereof between said points, upon payment of a just proportion of the value or cost of construction thereof, and subject to such terms and conditions as shall be fixed and determined by the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county.

Mr. PHILLIPS remarked that the section was substantially the same as that which had been stricken out of the original ordinance.

The PRESIDENT then read the original ordinance.

Mr. W. R. BROWN offered, as an amendment to the amendment, to allow roads coming from the South to traverse the same line to Washington. The amendment was accepted.

Mr. PHILLIPS objected, because this was precisely what had been stricken out before.

Mr. W. R. BROWN contended that it was not.

The PRESIDENT then read the section which had been stricken out, and remarked that Councils should judge for themselves.

Mr. PHILLIPS objected, because the object was to cripple or prevent the building of that road.

Mr. A. M. BROWN stated that the gentleman (Mr. Phillips) had done him great injustice—not intentionally, however—and referred to the MUNICIPAL RECORD as to his action in regard to this matter. He was *bona fide* in favor of giving the company the right and voted their trade to this company, but offered the amendment solely to protect the right of the citizens and prevent monopoly.

Mr. McAULEY asked how it would be possible for two roads to occupy one trade—even a double trade? It would be simply nonsensical to expect such a thing. No business could be conducted on any such impracticable principle. If we are determined to kill this measure, do it manfully, but as to running two roads over the same track, that was simply nonsensical.

Mr. JONES was in favor of the amendment. He never would oppose public improvements, but such restrictions should be placed upon the company as to prevent monopolies. Two roads *can* operate on the same tracks. The Oakland and Minersville roads do so.

Mr. McAULEY—That is done under articles of agreement.

Mr. JONES—Certainly. And it is not unreasonable to have other companies run in the same way.

Mr. MORROW said the company now had the right, under act of Assembly, to extend their road to Washington street, and they now propose to extend it accordingly.

Mr. SHIPTON—That extension must be by the consent of Councils.

Mr. MORROW—I am aware of that, but it seems to me that any restrictions placed upon the company, beyond what were already imposed, looked like oppression or injustice.

Mr. OGDEN remarked that there was no intention on the part of the company to *monopolize* any rights or privileges. They only asked fair legislation. Under the general railroad law any other company could make arrangements to use the tracks of this company.

Mr. A. M. BROWN said it was simply absurd to talk about such *agreements.* The company could demand whatever they pleased from any other line wishing to occupy their tracks, and this would prevent any second company from using the tracks.

Mr. PHILLIPS thought the effect of the amendment would be to give any other company the right to come in, after the pioneer company had begun to make money, and divide the business with them.

Mr. McAULEY protested against the amendment as unjust and impracticable.

Mr. JONES feared that the persistent efforts of the company to get the power in their own hands, and not rest it even with the Court of Common Pleas, indicated an intention to monopolize the privileges sought for.

Mr. GROSS offered as a further amendment, "that in case the companies cannot agree upon the rate and terms of compensation, then the Court of Common Pleas shall fix the same."

Mr. A. M. BROWN accepted the amendment.

The question was then called, and the yeas and nays were demanded.

The CLERK called the roll, when the yeas and nays resulted as follows:

Ayes—Brown (W R.), Brown (A. M.), Cochrane, Coyle, Dunn, Gallagher, Gross, Jones, Kehew, Laufman, M'Clelland, M'Clintock, M'Ewen, Rafferty, Shipton, and Wainwright—16.

Nays—Coffin, Dickson, Herdman, Morrow, M'Kibben, Ogden, Phillips, Rees, White, and M'Auley—10.

Adopted.

So the amendment was adopted.

Mr. A. M. BROWN offered the following additional section:

SECTION — This order shall not go into effect nor shall it be recorded until said company shall file in the office of the City Controller an agreement under the seal of said company accepting this ordinance, and all its conditions and covenanting: that any failure to comply with any of its terms, provisions or conditions, shall at the option of the City Councils, be held to work a revocation of the privileges and franchises herein granted.

Mr. McAULEY could not see the propriety of filing section on section, when the ordinance was complete without it.

The question was called, and the additional section was adopted.

The ordinance, as amended, was then read a third time and passed.

THE MUNICIPAL RECORD.

The PRESIDENT took up, as unfinished business, the communication of the City Controller relative to the publication of the Council proceedings, city ordinances, etc., in the MUNICIPAL RECORD, which was in Common Council referred to the Committee on City Printing.

Mr. A. M. BROWN objected to concurrence, not exactly understanding the matter.

Mr. McAULEY also objected, as it was necessary to keep up, in the usual form, the acts of Assembly and ordinances, which was all that was necessary. The RECORD was a good thing, but it would not suit the purpose at all.

Mr. A. M. BROWN cordially endorsed Mr. McAuley's remark. He would award all due praise to the publishers of the COMMERCIAL for the valuable RECORD which they furnished, but it was not proper to supersede the annual pamphlet acts and ordinances by a journal so cumbersome and unsuitable for that purpose. He moved to non-concur in the reference of Common Council, which was agreed to.

THE PEOPLES' PASSENGER RAILWAY PROJECT.

Mr. JONES presented the following, signed by about one hundred and fifty citizens of the Fifth and Ninth wards:

The undersigned, citizens of the city of Pittsburgh residing or doing business on Liberty street, respectfully set forth that they are in very great want of additional facilities for travel to and from the said city, and as there is now before the Legislature of the State a bill for the incorporation of the Peoples' Passenger Railway Company, we do earnestly urge our wants and inconveniences as an inducement for you to reconsider the instructions to our Legislators previously given, and to instruct them to use all honorable means to secure the passage of the said bill.

Mr. JONES offered the following petition, signed by some two hundred persons:

Your petitioners respectfully represent that they labor under very great inconvenience for want of additional facilities for travel to and from the city, and as there is now a bill before the Legislature asking the incorporation of the People's Passenger Railway Company, and inasmuch as Councils have instructed our Senators and Representatives to vote against said bill, we respectfully ask Councils to rescind said instruction, and instruct our Senators and Representatives to vote for, and to use all proper means to pass said bill. We especially instruct our Councilman from this, our own district (Liberty township), to vote to rescind said instruction, and to pass a resolution urging our said legislators to pass the bill, and to use every proper means to effect its passage.

Mr. GALLAHER offered a similar petition, to the same effect, numerously signed by citizens of the Tenth ward.

The petitions were all accepted.

Mr. KEHEW then offered the following:

Resolved, That Councils do now reconsider the resolution passed at the meeting on February 4, 1868, protesting against the passage of any bill incorporating a Passenger Railway Company with the right to occupy Liberty street; and we do now resolve that Councils are not opposed to such occupation of Liberty street for passenger railway purposes.

The resolution was adopted by a vote of 14 yeas to 12 nays.

In Common Council, Mr. VERNER moved to nonconcur, when the yeas and nays were called and resulted as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Batchelor, Beales, Davis, Friday, Gerner, Hemphill, Herron, Palmer, Rebman, Torley, Verner, Vick, Weldon, and President Tomlinson—14.

Nays—Messrs. Ahlborn, Barton, Boggs, Brush, Caskey, Carroll, Daub, Hillerman, Jeremy, Mawhinney, Moorhead, Reed, Reynolds, Robb, Rosewell, J. R. Scott, A. Scott, Zern—18.

The question was then taken on the motion to concur in the action of Select Council, which was also lost—yeas, 13; nays, 17.

THE RETROCESSION OF THE TOWNSHIPS.

Mr. A. M. BROWN then offered the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, A few individuals, unjustly claiming to represent certain districts of the city of Pittsburgh, are asking legislation for the retrocession of the townships of Collins, Liberty, Peebles, Oakland and Pitt which have become a part of the city under the act of April 6th, 1867; and, whereas, the said townships are now represented in the City Councils, in the Board of Health, and in the Central Board of Education, and have become so thoroughly identified with the municipal government of the city of Pittsburgh, that the proposed legislation would be unjust and hostile to the interests of the people as well of the new as of the old city districts; therefore,

Resolved, By the Select Council of the City of Pittsburgh, the Common Council concurring, That the people of said city are unqualifiedly opposed to the act read in place by Mr. David L. Smith in the House of Representatives, and referred to the Committee on Municipal Corporations, which in fact repeals the act of April 6, 1867, under which the territorial limits of the city have been greatly extended, its population largely increased, and a new municipal government inaugurated and in successful operation.

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives be and they are hereby requested to oppose any and all legislation impairing our territorial integrity and corporate franchises, or contrary to the spirit and intent of the act of consolidation.

Resolved, That these resolutions be printed, and forwarded to our Senators and Representatives at Harrisburg.

The preamble and resolutions were adopted without debate, several members voting in the negative.

PETITIONS.

Mr. KEHEW presented a petition of Messrs. Buffum, Kehew & Co. and Geo. Gumbert, asking that privilege be granted to John Hays and Thomas Ryan to grade that portion of Reed street between Mr. Gumbert's property and the Oil Refinery, at their own proper cost.

Mr. McAULEY moved that the prayer of the petitioners be granted, provided that the work be done under the direction of the City Engineer. Agreed to.

A POLICE TELEGRAPH.

The PRESIDENT read a communication from Messrs. William J. Jordan and D. D. Cushman, representing that they are the inventors of a new and useful mode of electro-magnetic telegraphing, which they believe is specially adapted to the police, city intelligence, express and railroad purposes, and which they desired to present the working and operation of to the members of Councils and the business men and tax payers of the city, with a view of making a proposition for its erection and adoption as a system of Police Telegraph.

On motion of Mr. OGDEN, the communication was received and filed.

PETITIONS.

Mr. COYLE, a petiton from citizens of Oakland township, for about three hundred feet of water pipe on Forbes street, from Gist. Referred to Committee on Water.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT, a petition asking for the grading and paving of Hazlett's alley, Lawrenceville. Referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. SHIPTON, a petition from John McGee, asking for $200 additional compensation for excavating for water pipe on Mercer street. Referred to the Water and Street Committees.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CONTROLLER.

The PRESIDENT submitted the following communication from the City Controller:

CITY CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, PA., February 25th, 1868.

To the Honorable the Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh:

Accompanying you will find the annual report, of this office for the fiscal year ending January 31st, 1868, together with the report of the following city officers, viz: Monongahela Wharfmaster, Allegheny Wharfmaster, Superintendent of Markets, Clerk of Markets, City Guager, City Assessor and Assessor of Water Rents. Also a statement from the City Engineer, with bills of various parties for services as viewers in the different street openings and sewers during 1867. Below you will find a resolution providing for their payment.

Resolved, That the City Controller be and is hereby authorized to issue his certificate on the Mayor for warrants in favor of the viewers mentioned in the City Engineer's report of the 24th inst., for the amounts mentioned therein, and charge the same to appropriation No. 13, Contingent Fund.

The communication was accepted, and the several reports ordered to be published in the papers authorized to do the city printing.

THE REPORTS.

Controller's Report.

Controller Steel's report of the Finances of the city of Pittsburgh, showing the amount of money received and the amount disbursed during the fiscal year ending January 31st, 1868; the various sources from which the revenue was derived, and the objects to which it was applied, together with the balance in the City Treasury.

Samuel Allinder, City Treasurer, in account with the city of Pittsburgh.

DR.

Feb. 1867. To balance in the Treasury	$157,894 37
Feb. 1868. To City tax 1866	11,837 03
To City tax 1867	178,596 31
To Business tax 1861	15 42
To Business tax 1866	3,841 19
To Business tax 1867	174,356 79
To Water tax 1861	244 25
To Water tax 1866	10,745 77
To Water tax 1867	107,036 99
To Diamond Markets	38,778 15
To Weigh Scales	2,033 03
To Vehicle Licenses	10,262 25
To Allegheny Wharf	3,747 48
To Monongahela Wharf	18,162 63
To Streets	8,813 73
To Gauger	3,487 31
To Salt Inspecting	40 31
To Mayor's Office	12,663 73
To Alderman's Fines	5 00
To Waterworks	1,138 94
To Board Measuring	337 49
To Fifth Ward Market	1,062 31
To Pittsburgh and Birmingham R. R. Co.	175 00
To Citizens' Railway Company	2,093 07
To publishing Ordinances	50 25
To Refunded Interest	240 00
	$739,640 85

CR.

February 1, 1868, By amounts paid viz:

On Appropr'n No. 1—Interest and tax		$162 654 41
On	No. 2—Salaries	26,031 63
On	No. 3—Printing	4,771 63
On	No. 4—Fire Engine & Hose	28,628 91
On	No. 5—Police	51,282 48
On	No. 6—Waterworks	73,000 00
On	No. 7—Streets	29,987 86
On	No. 8—Gas Lighting	10,325 90
On	No. 9—Diamond Markets	10,823 98
On	No. 10—Monongah'la Wharf	2,369 76
On	No. 11—Allegheny Wharf	9,000 00
On	No. 12—Weigh Scales	468 65
On	No. 13—Contingent Fund	11,040 10
On	No. 14—Board of Health	500 00
On	No. 16—City Property	26,758 83
On	No. 18—Finance Fund	2,237 93
On	No. 19—Sinking Fund	40,000 00
On	No. 20—Fifth Ward Market	538 72
On	No. 21—Fire Alarm Teleg'h	17,634 19
On City tax 1866, refunded		51 12
On transferred to Sinking Fund from Fifth Ward Market		1,178 66
On Commission on Vehicle Licenses		286 56
Balance in the Treasury		230,350 70
		$739,640 85

Controller's Report of Taxes uncollected and unaccounted for, January 31st, 1868:

1859.	City tax	$ 103 45
	Business tax	89 82
1860.	City tax	922 49
	Business tax	2,385 07
	Water tax	622 06
1861.	City tax	725 91
	Business tax	341 28
	Water tax	878 36
1862.	City tax	45 51
1863.	Water tax	644 12
1864.	Water tax	890 13
1865.	City tax	1,023 39
	Business tax	16,006 18
	Water tax	511 09
1866.	City tax	8,777 68
	Business tax	29,542 31
	Water tax	1,623 45
1867.	City tax	16,341 63
	Business tax	28,217 11
	Water tax	11,600 25
	Total	$121,892 22

Controller's Report of Bonds Retired during the fiscal year ending January 31, 1868.

Date of Issue.	Names of Holders.	Nos.	Am'ts.
Dec. 14, 1849.	Samuel P. Watkins	77	$ 675 00
July 30, 1847.	Isabella Fawcett	9	1,000 00
Jan. 14, 1849.	C. L. Magee, Attorney		2,000 00
Dec. 3, 1844.	Union In'r'ce Co., Phila.	17	1,000 00
Dec. 3, 1844.	Union In'r'ce Co., Phila.	18	1,000 00
Dec. 3, 1844.	Union In'r'ce Co., Phila.	20	1,000 00
July 30, 1849.	S. M. Robinson, Teller	10	600 00
Feb. 5, 1845.	John McCargo, Att'y	31	1,000 00
April 24, 1845.	George Shaw, Teller	40	1,000 00
April 24, 1845.	George Shaw, Teller	41	1,000 00
Oct. 1, 1845.	Mary Gobrecht, Ex'trix.	29	1,000 00
Oct. 1, 1845.	Mary Gobrecht, Ex'trix.	30	1,000 00
Sept. 7, 1846.	Sam'l Allinder, Att'y	6	500 00
Oct. 12, 1847.	Sam'l Allinder, Att'y	142	1,000 00
Oct. 12, 1847.	Sam'l Allinder, Att'y	143	1,000 00
Oct. 20, 1849.	Kramer & Rahm, Banking House, Att'y	52	500 00
Oct. 12, 1847.	C. L. Magee, Att'y	144	1,000 00
Jan. 1, 1839.	Geo. C. Colhoun, Att'y	116	500 00
Jan. 1, 1839.	Geo. C. Colhoun, Att'y	117	500 00
Jan. 1, 1839.	Geo. C. Colhoun, Att'y	118	500 00
Jan. 1, 1839.	Geo. C. Colhoun, Att'y	119	500 00
Jan. 1, 1839.	Geo. C. Colhoun, Att'y	120	500 00
Jan. 1, 1839.	Geo. C. Colhoun, Att'y	121	500 00
Jan. 1, 1839.	Geo. C. Colhoun, Att'y	122	500 00
Jan. 1, 1839.	Geo. C. Colhoun, Att'y	123	500 00
Jan. 1, 1839.	Geo. C. Colhoun, Att'y	124	500 00
Jan. 1, 1839.	Geo. C. Colhoun, Att'y	125	500 00
Feb. 17, 1851.	Geo. C. Colhoun, Att'y	6, 7, 8, 9 and 10	5,000 00
Oct. 1, 1845.	Geo. C. Colhoun, Att'y	5	1,000 00
Oct. 1, 1845.	Geo. C. Colhoun, Att'y	6	1,000 00
Jan. 1, 1846.	Geo. C. Colhoun, Att'y	44	1,000 00
Jan. 1, 1846.	Geo. C. Colhoun, Att'y	45	1,000 00
July 30, 1849.	C. L. Magee, Att'y	9	600 00
Aug. 30, 1849.	C. L. Magee, Att'y	14	1,200 00
May 1, 1850.	C. L. Magee, Att'y	25	500 00
	Total		$32,575 00

SINKING FUND ACCOUNT.

		Dr.
Feb. 1, 1867.	To balance in fund	$ 9,028 90
	To Appropriation No. 19	40,000 00
Jan. 31, 1868.	To Fifth Ward Market	1,178 66
	Total	$ 50,206 96
		Cr.
Jan. 31, 1868.	By bonds retired during 1867	$ 32,575 00
	By balance in fund	17,631 96
	Total	$ 50,206 96

STATEMENT

Of the Municipal or Funded Debt due and undue, but unpaid February 1, 1868, exclusive of compromise issue:

When due.	Style of Bonds.	5 Per Ct.	6 Per Ct.
1856	Registered Bonds		$20,000 00
1859	Registered Bonds		16,500 00
1860	Registered Bonds		21,000 00
1862	Registered Bonds		9,000 00
1864	Registered Bonds		6,500 00
1865	Registered Bonds		36,000 00
1866	Registered Bonds		34,800 00
1868	Registered Bonds	$20,000 00	
1869	Registered Bonds		82,000 00
1869	Coupon Bonds		200,000 00
1870	Registered Bonds		105,000 00
1871	Coupon Bonds		132,000 00
1886	Coupon Bonds		64,000 00
			$726,800 00
Add 5 per cent. bonds			20,000 00
Total			$746,800 00

Statement of the Railroad Bonds compromised and exchanged, and the Coupon and Registered Bonds and Scrip issued in making the compromise:

Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, first issue	$240 00
Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, second issue	287 00
Pittsburgh and Connellsville	476 00
Ohio and Pennsylvania	181 00
Allegheny Valley	378 00
Chartiers Valley	141 00
Total compromised	$1,703 00

For which the following have been issued:

Style of Bonds.	4 Per Cent.	5 Per Cent.
Coupon Bond	$398,000 00	$1,663 000 00
Registered Bond	7,300 00	62,000 00
Registered Scrip	87 34	2,480 74
	$105,387 34	$1,727,480 74
Add 4 per cent bonds		405,387 34
Total		$2,132,868 08

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF MARKETS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JANUARY 31, 1868.

To the Market Committee:

GENTLEMEN—In submitting my report, I beg leave to call your attention to the improvements made in the Market Houses during the last year, in the way of new benches in both houses, and flagging the floor in the eastern house. I would earnestly recommend the laying of a flagstone pavement in the western Market House as soon as possible. By resolution of your Committee the dry goods stands in the western House were removed and the stands rented for general market purposes, which I have found to be of advantage to the markets, and suggest that no change be made in this respect. In closing my report I desire to return my thanks to the retiring Committee for their co-operation in the suggested improvements in the markets, and their general assistance in the performance of my official duty. Below you will find my report to the Controller of the amount collected, &c.

Respectfully yours,
SAMUEL KILGORE,
Superintendent of Markets.

No. of stand	Name of party renting	Yearly rent	Am't col'd	Am't due
1	Andrew Calthaller	$132 00	$132 00	$
2	Andrew Calthaller	132 00	132 00	
3	Lewis Mettern	132 00	132 00	
4	Adam Bender	132 00	132 00	
5	George Steinhamer	132 00	132 00	
6	Moma & Lampus	132 00	132 00	
7	Peter Fentz	132 00	132 00	
8	Philip Berger	132 00	132 00	
9	George Morse	132 00	132 00	
10	Henry Zoller	132 00	132 00	
11	A Herchenocher	121 00	121 00	
12	John Whitmore	121 00	121 00	
13	Samuel Ashworth	121 00	121 00	
14	Land C Forst	121 00	121 00	
15	Francis Hilbling	121 00	121 00	
16	Adam Hoffman	121 00	121 00	
17	Jacob Oxenhart	121 00	121 00	
18	Michael Hill	121 00	121 00	
19	Lawrence Messert	121 00	121 00	
20	Charles Hotz	121 00	121 00	
21	Louis Hoffman	110 00	110 00	
22	Andrew Calthaller	110 00	110 00	
23	Wm Hokenberrier	110 00	110 00	
24	John Horner	110 00	110 00	
25	John Warner	160 00	110 00	50 00
26	Wm Hines	165 00	165 00	
27	Wm Hoffman	165 00	165 00	
28	Mary Fried	110 00	110 00	
29	Martin Hoffman	110 00	110 00	
30	N Hilrich	110 00	110 00	
31	Isaac Scater	110 00	110 00	
32	Henry Heischauter	99 00	99 00	
33	Jacob Hauss	99 00	99 00	
34	James Hamilton	99 00	99 00	
35	Hoffman & Fried	99 00	99 00	
36	John R Thompson	220 00	220 00	
37	Thomas Hines	99 00	99 00	
38	John Horner	99 00	99 00	
39	Charles Sickles	99 00	99 00	
40	Andrew Calthaller	99 00	99 00	
72	George Smith	176 00	176 00	
73	Hugh Richardson	165 00	165 00	
74	Lawrence Steline	165 00	165 00	
75	Beltz & Grey	165 00	165 00	
76	Christ. Dellenbaugh	165 00	165 00	
77	Henry Ackley	176 00	176 00	
78	Peter Sheatz	176 00	176 00	
79	Andrew Ackley	165 00	165 00	
80	James Hoag	165 00	165 00	
81	Jno Mussler	165 00	165 00	
82	Theodore Kestner	165 00	165 00	
83	David Kestner	176 00	176 00	
84	Louis Hoffnagle	132 00	66 00	66 00
85	J Weolslayer	36 68	36 68	
86	Wm Hosack	395 00	110 00	285 00
87	Jos Harrison	162 00	132 00	30 00
88	Charles P Fordt	132 00	132 00	
89	Thomas Kimberline	154 00	154 00	
90	A Liddie Dauber	154 00	154 00	
91	Alex Greenwalt	132 00	132 00	
92	Jacob Craig	132 00	132 00	
93	Philip Drum	162 00	132 00	30 00
94	Charles Richardson	143 00	143 00	
95	Wm Wilson	143 00	143 00	
96	Conrad Dietrich	143 00	143 00	
97	Elizabeth Smeader	143 00	143 00	
98	Wm Bowman	121 00	121 00	
99	Peter Tesh	121 00	121 00	
100	Wm Peters	121 00	121 00	
101	Wm Beader	154 00	154 00	
102	Emanuel Houck	154 00	154 00	
103	Jno W Haney	121 00	121 00	
104	Sieman Brahan	110 00	110 00	
105	J F Bielstein	110 00	110 00	
106	Adam Bowers	110 00	110 00	
107	Adam Tesh	317 00		317 00
108	J Hoskins	19 58	19 58	
109	Phillip Phiel	110 00	110 00	
110	John Baumbaugh	110 00	110 00	
111	Adam Eckert	110 00	110 00	
112	John Kerr	132 00	132 00	
113	J P Eckert	176 00	176 00	
114	Samuel Young	176 00	176 00	
115	Henry Loeffer	132 00	132 00	
116	Ernest Bausser	132 00	132 00	
117	Henry Lippert	132 00	132 00	
118	John Loeffer	143 00	143 00	
119	Chas Bwette	154 00	154 00	
120	Theo Blind	330 00	330 00	
121	John Cox	220 00	220 00	
122	Dennis O'Leary	132 00	132 00	
123	Leonard Ames	255 00	255 00	
	Weigh Scales T Douglass	100 00	100 00	
	Daily Collections	1,776 53	1,776 53	
	City Hall	3,620 00	3 620 00	
	Total	$18,498 79	$17,720 79	$778 00

Revenue from Markets, 1867	$14,100 79	
Revenue from Markets, 1866	12,668 50	
Excess in favor of 1867		$1,432 29
Revenue from City Hall, 1866	$ 4,306 00	
Revenue from City Hall, 1867	3,620 00	
Excess in favor of 1866		$ 686 00
Net increase in 1867		$ 746,29

Respectfully submitted,
SAMUEL KILGORE,
Superintendent of Markets.
TO THOMAS STEEL, Esq., City Controller.

Monongahela Wharfmaster's Report for the Fiscal Year Ending January 31st, 1868.

Months.	Flatboats. Arrivals	Flatboats. Amount	Keel and Canalboats. Arrivals	Keel and Canalboats. Amount	Fractional Steamers, 4½. Arrivals	Fractional Steamers, 4½. Tonnage	Fractional Steamers, 4½. Amount	Fractional Steamers, 6¼. Arrivals	Fractional Steamers, 6¼. Tonnage	Fractional Steamers, 6¼. Amount	Fractional Steamers, 10. Arrivals	Fractional Steamers, 10. Tonnage	Fractional Steamers, 10. Amount	Full Priced Steamers, 12½. Arrivals	Full Priced Steamers, 12½. Tonnage	Full Priced Steamers, 12½. Amount
February	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
August	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
September	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
October	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
November	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
December	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
January, 1868	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	98	$245 00	151	$660 00	20	4,401	$195 18	32	[illegible]	[illegible]	62	11,208	$1,120 83	79	18,309	$2,299 89

Respectfully submitted,
WM. KENNEDY, Monongahela Wharfmaster.
To Thomas Steel, Esq., City Controller.

TOTAL RECEIPTS.

Full priced steamers	$ 2,299 89
Fractional steamers, at 10 cents	1,120 83
Fractional steamers, at 6¼ cen's	3,732 38
Fractional steamers, at 4½ cents	198 18
Keel and canalboats	660 00
Flats and flatboats	245 00
Extra wharfage on boats laid up and finishing	2,570 86
Wharfage on barges	310 82
Wharfage on ferryboats	760 00
Wharfage on oil	24 48
Wharfage on railroad iron	1,798 50
Brownsville boats—Peoples' and Mail Lines	2,588 26
Coal, brick and lime-stone flats	776 53
Collins Wharf boat	150 00
Boats paying by the year	1,023 75
Use of wharf	677 50
Uncollected in 1866	1,069 00
Total	$19,122 02
Uncollected wharfage	959 39
Amount paid City Treasurer	$18,162 63

Respectfully submitted,
WM. KENNEDY,
Monongahela Wharfmaster.
To Thomas Steel, Esq., City Controller.

CITY CONTROLLER'S REPORT.

Showing the Amount of Warrants Drawn, the Amount Paid and Outstanding, and Transfers from and to the Appropriations, and the Balance Undrawn and Unexpended on the several Appropriations of the City of Pittsburgh for the year 1867:

No. of appropriation.	Warrants Issued and Outstanding of— 1858.	1859.	1860.	1865.	Amount appropriated for 1867.	Transfers from appropria's.	Transfers to appropriations.	Warrants Drawn.	Warrants Paid.	Amounts Undrawn and unexpended.	Appropriations.
1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	$162,654 41	$162,654 41	[illegible]	Interest and Tax on City Loans.
2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	26,031 63	26,031 63	[illegible]	Salaries of City Officers.
3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,771 63	4,771 63	[illegible]	Public Printing.
4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	28,628 91	28,628 91	[illegible]	Fire Engines and Hose.
5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	51,282 48	51,282 48	[illegible]	Night Police.
6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	73,000 00	73,000 00	[illegible]	Waterworks.
7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	29,987 86	29,987 86	[illegible]	Streets.
8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10,325 90	10,325 90	[illegible]	Gas Lighting.
9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10,823 98	10,823 98	[illegible]	Diamond Markets.
10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,369 76	2,369 76	[illegible]	Monongahela Wharf.
11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9,000 00	9,000 00	[illegible]	Allegheny Wharf.
12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	468 65	468 65	[illegible]	Weigh Scales.
13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11,040 10	11,040 10	[illegible]	Contingent Fund.
14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	500 00	500 00	[illegible]	Board of Health.
16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	26,758 83	26,758 83	[illegible]	City Property.
17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Outstanding Warrants.
18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,237 93	2,237 93	[illegible]	Finance Fund.
19	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	40,000 00	40,000 00	[illegible]	Sinking Fund.
20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	538 72	538 72	[illegible]	Fifth Ward Market.
21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	17,634 19	17,634 19	[illegible]	Fire Alarm Telegraph.
22	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sanitary Fund.
Totals	$39 90	$25 00	$2 87	$8 00	$506,212 87	$28,773 20	$28,773 20	$504,884 41	$504,884 41	$32,358 46	

*Appropriation No 22 was created after the passage of the Ordinance.

City of Pittsburgh, ss.

Personally appeared Thomas Steel, Esq., City Controller, who, being duly sworn, doth depose and say that the foregoing statement is correct and true.

Before me February 4th, 1868,
JAMES BLACKMORE, Mayor. THOMAS STEEL, Controller.

CONTROLLER'S REPORT of warrants issued monthly during the fiscal year ending January 31, 1868.

APPROPRIATIONS.

Months.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	No. 7.	No. 8.	No. 9.	No. 10.
February, 1867	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
August	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
September	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
October	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
November	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
December	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
January, 1868	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	$162,654 41	$26,031 63	$4,771 63	$28,628 91	$51,282 48	$73,000 00	$29,987 86	$10,325 90	$10,823 98	$2,369 76

Months.	No. 11.	No. 12.	No. 13.	No. 14.	No. 16.	No. 18.	No. 19.	No. 20.	No. 21.	Totals.
February, 1867	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
August	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
September	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
October	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
November	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
December	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
January, 1868	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	$9,000 00	$468 65	$11,040 10	$500 00	$26,758 83	$2,237 93	$40,000 00	$538 72	$17,634 19	$507,884 41

Report of Clerk of Markets for the year ending January 31, 1868. Eliab Asper in account with the City of Pittsburgh, from February 1, 1867, to February 1, 1868:

To amount collected from yearly stands in Diamond Markets	$5,912 00
To amount collected from daily stands in Diamond Markets	15,145 36
Total collected from Diamond Markets	$21,057 36
To amount collected from yearly stands in Fifth Ward Market	$623 00
To amount collected from daily stands in Fifth Ward Market House	174 31
To amount collected from butchers' stands in Fifth Ward Market	265 00
Total collected from 5th ward market	$1,062 31
Total collected from markets	$22,119 67
To nominal pounds of butter taken and delivered to the Guardians of the Poor	464 lbs.
Amount collected for the year 1867	$22,119 67
Amount collected for the year 1865	21,846 95
Excess in 1867 over 1865	$272 72

ELIAB ASPER, Clerk of Markets.
To THOMAS STEEL, Esq., City Controller.

REPORT OF ALLEGHENY WHARF FOR YEAR ENDING JANUARY 31, 1868.

THOS. STEEL, Esq., City Controller:—Below you will find my report of revenue received from the Allegheny Wharf during the last fiscal year:

38,273 barrels of oil	$ 765 46
Flats with oil	216 20
Flats with no oil	53 00
4 steam boats	965 33
11 keel boats	55 00
Miscellaneous flats	150 98
1,767 tons of metal	176 70
Tow boats and boats finishing	545 04
4,951,100 feet of lumber	495 10
987,000 shingles	24 67
Rent of wharf	300 00
Total collected	$3,747 48
Uncollected wharfage	450 23
Total wharfage for year	$4,197 71

Respectfully submitted,
ROBERT A. HILL,
Allegheny Wharfmaster.

Report of the City Gauger for the fiscal year ending January 31st, 1868, showing the number of barrels gauged, and amount of cash received.

Year	Month	Oil	Whisky	Molasses	Fees.
1867	—February	6,858	698	322	$408 72
	—March	8,816	442	448	491 49
	—April	13,244	418	42	692 78
	—May	5,678	253	224	313 00
	—June	3,139	493	146	196 65
	—July	4,419	320	199	251 20
	—August	4,738	228	152	258 40
	—September	6,515	295	163	350 39
	—October	6,566	174	229	349 27
	—November	5,784	221	106	307 46
	—December	1,977	303	147	124 27
1868	—January	2,477	345	1,538	218 37
	Totals	70,211	4,190	3,716	$3,951 94

Total No. barrels of oil	70,211
Total No. barrels of whisky	4,190
Total No. barrels of molasses	3,716
Total No. gauged	78,117

CR.

Whole amount received		$3,951 94
By cash paid City Treasurer	$2,963 95	
By Gauger's per centage	987 99	$3,951 94

J. H. NOBBS, City Gauger.
PITTSBURGH, January 31, 1868.
To Thomas Steel, Esq., City Controller.

REPORT OF THE CITY ASSESSOR FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JANUARY 31, 1868.

Thomas Steel, Esq., City Controller:

SIR:—The City Tax and City Business Tax assessed in the city of Pittsburgh for the year 1867, amount to four hundred and eleven thousand five hundred and seventy-eight and forty-four one-hundredth dollars. The discounts allowed for prompt payments amount to sixteen thousand three hundred and eighty-two and fifty-seven hundredths dollars, and the percentage added for non-payment amounts to three thousand eight hundred and fifteen and ninety-seven one-hundredths dollars, as follows:

Wards.	City Tax. Tax	City Tax. Discounts	City Tax. Percentage	City Business Tax. Tax	City Business Tax. Discounts	City Business Tax. Percentage
1	$30,045 24	$1,290 39	$ 190 19	$ 49,322 45	$ 1,935 75	$ 470 16
2	28,701 54	1,301 82	113 86	39,401 15	1,675 13	270 21
3	8,318 87	304 57	95 52	2,889 97	87 42	55 25
4	29,891 86	1,324 17	129 83	45,787 22	1,573 42	705 73
5	27,404 47	1,179 22	145 95	13,366 60	474 92	181 38
6	16,664 13	600 65	222 35	2,776 79	74 01	38 34
7	8,339 84	289 83	91 73	621 78	19 24	10 88
8	11,665 58	419 82	147 21	2,174 42	41 08	59 80
9	15,451 70	555 00	197 25	7,117 66	238 88	97 38
10	26,991 30	1,200 23	155 22	44,705 97	1,777 02	437 75
Total	$203,414 53	$8,465 70	$1,489 11	$208,163 91	$7,916 87	$2,326 86
City Tax	[illegible]					
Total	$411,578 44	$16,382 57	$3,815 97			

J. B. NEWMAN, City Assessor.

REPORT OF THE ASSESSOR OF WATER RENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JANUARY 31, 1868.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH WATER WORKS,
January 31, 1868.

THOMAS STEEL, ESQ., *City Collector:*

Sir.—The water rents for the year 1867 amount to one hundred and thirty-two thousand fifty-eight dollars and fifty-one cents, as follows:

	First Assessment.	Additional Assessments.	Five per cent Additions.	Total.
First ward	$12,629 09	$ 33 00	$211 15	$12,873 24
Second ward	12,079 39	16 00	200 89	12,296 08
Third ward	7,296 94	63 50	153 70	7,514 14
Fourth ward	14,590 85	309 00	228 27	15,128 12
Fifth ward	17,694 02	328 50	225 17	18,247 69
Sixth ward	13,566 83	333 00	280 42	14,179 25
Seventh ward	6,927 65	195 00	124 37	7,246 02
Eighth ward	11,154 62	205 50	179 20	11,539 32
Ninth ward	21,093 65	580 00	359 21	22,032 86
Tenth ward	10,769 34	101 25	191 49	11,061 99
Totals	$127,766 38	$2,138 75	$2,153 38	$132,058 51

The discounts for prompt payment are as follows:

			Dr.
First ward	$392 14	Amount of water rents	$127,766 38
Second ward	390 64		
Third ward	197 16	Amount of water rents, additional	2,138 75
Fourth ward	485 84		
Fifth ward	634 09	Amount of 5 ℔ cent additional	2,153 38
Sixth ward	365 00		
Seventh ward	209 47		
Eighth ward	356 66	Total	$132,058 51
Ninth ward	679 09	*Cr.*	
Tenth ward	331 20	By discounts for Treasurer's books	$4,041 27
Total	$4,041 27		

EDWARD S. WRIGHT,
Assessor.

COMMITTEE ON SURVEYS.

The PRESIDENT announced the following named gentlemen as the Committee on Surveys: Common Council—Messrs. Herron, Davis, Beales, Torley, and Mawhinney. Select Council—Messrs. Gross, Wainwright, Kehew, and Dickson.

FRAUDS IN WEIGHING COAL.

Mr. OGDEN offered the following:

Resolved, That the Ordnance Committee be hereby requested to examine the law providing for weighing coal of all dealers, and, if necessary, report an ordinance for same.

Mr. OGDEN stated that gross frauds were daily being practiced by coal dealers upon the poor of the city, by not giving proper weight. Some of the loads were several bushels short, and he had reason to believe that the law was constantly violated, and that the consumers of coal are constantly defrauded to a large extent.

The resolution was read three times and passed.

THE APPROPRIATION FOR ROADS.

The resolution passed in Common Council, February 4th, transferring $10,000 from No. 13 to No. 22, (Roads in new Districts) and which, in Select Council, February 11th, was non-concurred in and amended by substituting $5,000 for $10,000, came in from Common Council, with the endorsement: "In Common Council, February 11, non-concur, and ask a Committee of Conference." The Select Council receded, and Messrs. Coffin and Dickson were appointed as a Committee of Conference on the part of the Select. Common Council had at this time adjourned.

Select Council then adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

W. A. TOMLINSON - - - - - *President.*
H. McMASTER - - - - - - - - *Clerk.*

The Common Council was called to order at half-past two o'clock by the President.

The CLERK then called the roll, when the following members answered to their names:

Messrs. Ahlborn, Barton, Batchelor, Beales, Berger, Boggs, Brush, Caskey, Carroll, Daub, Davis, Fitzsimmons, Friday, Hare, Hemphill, Herron, Hillerman, Jeremy, Kremer, Mawhinney, Meyer, Moorhead, McCleane, Palmer, Rebman, Reed, Reynolds, Robb, Rosewell, A. Scott, J. R. Scott, Sims, Torley, Torrens, Verner, Vick, Weldon, Welsh, Zern and Tomlinson, President.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

THE OAKLAND REPRESENTATIVE.

Mr. McCLEANE, of Oakland, stated that Mr. Gotlieb Gerner, his colleague, was present, and prepared to take his seat as a member of the Common Council.

The PRESIDENT then read the following communication:

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT,
APPOINTMENT OFFICE,
February 11th, 1868.

The Postmaster General has discontinued the Postoffice at Soho, county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania. On receipt of this you will transfer all the articles of postoffice property in your possession (money excepted) to the Postmaster at the nearest postoffice, and take the Postmaster's receipt for the same, which you will send to the Auditor of the Treasury for this Department. It will become the duty of the Postmaster of the nearest postoffice to open the packets and distribute all that may arrive addressed to your office.

Respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
ST. JOHN L. B. SKINNER,
First Assistant Postmaster General.
GOTLEIB GERNER, Esq., Postmaster, Soho, Pa.

Mr. BARTON moved that Mr. Gerner be sworn in as a member of the Council. Carried.

Mr. GERNER appeared and took the oath.

STREET COMMISSIONER APPOINTED.

Mr. WELDON, from the Committee on Streets, reported that the committee had appointed Louis List, Street Commissioner for the Third and Lawrenceville District. The report was read and accepted.

JOINT SESSION.

Councils then went into joint session for the purpose of electing a suitable person to act as Meat Inspector, President McAuley presiding.

The following gentlemen were placed in nomination: Israel V. Hoag, Wm. Hossack, Wm. Diehl, Adam Berry, Adam Weaver, Thos. W. Lindsay, R. J. Richardson and M. McGinn.

Objections were made to Mr. Hoag being a candidate, he not being a resident of the city. The Chairman, however, declared the objection out of order.

Mr. OGDEN said he was instructed to withdraw the name of Col. Wm. Diehl.

Mr. SHIPTON objected. He had been requested by the Colonel to nominate him, and he was a candidate for the office.

FIRST BALLOT.

A ballot was then taken, resulting:

Israel V. Hoag	13	Adam Weaver	14
Wm. Hossack	15	Thos. W. Lindsay	9
Wm. Diehl	1	R. J. Richardson	7
Adam Berry	3	M. McGinn	0

A majority of the votes being necessary to a choice, Mr. Morrow moved that the four lowest candidates be dropped, and that Councils proceed to take another vote. The motion was adopted.

SECOND BALLOT.

Israel V. Hoag	15	Adam Weaver	18
Wm. Hossack	20	Thos. W. Lindsay	12

There being no choice, Mr. Lindsay's name was omitted from the list of candidates.

THIRD BALLOT.

Israel V. Hoag	14	Adam Weaver	22
Wm. Hossack	30		

There still being no choice, on motion the name of Mr. Hoag was dropped from the list.

FOURTH BALLOT.

Wm. Hossack........ 42 | Adam Weaver........ 23

Mr. Hossack having received a majority of the votes cast he was declared elected.

Mr. A. M. BROWN moved that Mr. Hossack's election be made conditional on the salary to be hereafter determined by ordinance of Councils. Carried.

THE CONTROLLERSHIP.

President McAULEY stated that a difference of opinion existing as to the term of the present City Controller, the Presidents of Councils addressed a letter to the City Attorney. He submitted the following correspondence on the subject:

PITTSBURGH, January 10, 1868.

J. F. Slagle, Esq., City Attorney:

DEAR SIR—A question having arisen as to whether or not there will be a vacancy in the office of Controller after the first of February, by reason of the death of John McCargo, Controller *elect*, you are respectfully requested to communicate to us at your earliest convenience your opinion upon the question, and whether it will be necessary for Councils to take any action in regard to the matter.

Yours respectfully,
J. McAULEY,
W. A. TOMLINSON,
Presidents of S. C. and C. C.

CITY ATTORNEY'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, PA., January 13th, 1868.

James McAuley, Esq., and W. A. Tomlinson, Esq., Presidents of the Select and Common Councils of Pittsburgh:

GENTLEMEN: Yours of the 10th inst., asking my opinion as to whether or not a vacancy will occur in the office of City Controller after the first of February next, and whether any action of Councils will be necessary in regard to it, has been received, and in reply I have the honor to say that, in my opinion, no farther action by Councils will be necessary. As the question is one which excites considerable interest, both inside and outside of Councils, I will give my reasons for my opinion at length.

The vacancy in the office of City Controller was occasioned by the death of John McCargo, on the 25th of December, 1867. He was at the time holding the office under the election of 1866, and was also Controller *elect* for the term commencing February 1st, 1868, John McCargo, the late incumbent, and John McCargo, Controller *elect*, may be regarded as two distinct persons. He was elected in January, 1866, under the provisions of the first section of the act of May 6th, 1857, which provides for the election of a Mayor, Treasurer and Controller, "who shall hold the offices respectively for two years, and until their successors are duly qualified." The sixth section of the same act provides that "whenever an elective officer shall die, resign, remove from the city, or otherwise become incapable of fulfilling the duties of his office, the City Councils in joint session shall elect a successor, except in the case of Mayor." It will be observed that the act does not provide that Councils shall elect a person to serve for the unexpired term, but that they shall elect a *successor*. The successor would be clothed with all the rights, powers and duties, and in all respects stand in the place of the person whom he succeeds. In pursuance of this act the Councils on the 20th day of December, 1867, elected Thomas Steel, Esq., as successor to Mr. McCargo, and he has since been qualified and assumed the duties of the office, and like any other incumbent is entitled to hold it until his successor is duly qualified.

John McCargo was also elected on December 10th, 1867, for the term commencing February 7th, 1868. Let me regard him in this respect as an entirely different person from the one whose place Thomas Steel was elected to fill. He died before the votes were counted, and consequently before it was officially known that he had been elected. He had not given the bond nor taken the oath required by law, and was in no way qualified as an officer, and by his death it was made impossible that he ever could be. The act of April 6, 1867, section twenty-six provides that in case the office of an elective officer shall become vacant before the expiration of the regular term thereof, the vacancy shall be filled by the City Councils until a successor is elected and qualified, and such successor shall be elected for the unexpired term at the first annual city election which occurs after the vacancy shall have happened.

The duty of Councils under the act depends upon the question whether or not there is or will be a vacancy on the first of February.

The question appears to be settled by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in the case of the Commonwealth *ex. rel.* Brown vs. Hanley; 9 Barr, 513. Hanley had been elected Clerk of the Court of Philadelphia City and County in October, 1845. The constitutional provision under which he was elected was as follows: "They shall hold this office for three years, if they shall so long behave themselves well, and until their successors shall be duly qualified. Vacancies in any of the said offices shall be filled by appointment to be made by the Governor, to continue until the next general election, and until their successor shall be elected and qualified as aforesaid."

On the second Tuesday of October, 1848, Oliver Brooks was elected successor to the same office, but died on the 7th day of November, 1848 before being qualified by taking the oath and filing bond as required by law; the Governor appointed and commissioned Brown to fill the vacancy. The Court held that as Hanley had been elected to hold the office until his successor should be elected and duly qualified and Brooks had not been and could not be qualified, Hanley would continue to hold; and further that "an office cannot be vacant when it is filled by a person in the legitimate exercise of all its functions, in the lawful enjoyment of all its emoluments," and as no vacancy existed, the Governor had no power to appoint.

The power of the Councils, like that of the Governor, is limited to cases of vacancy, and clearly under the principles of this case there will be no vacancy in the office of City Controller on the first day of February, the office being filled by a person who has been elected in accordance with the provisions of the law, and is now in the lawful exercise of all its functions. But in any view of the case, it seems to me that the power of Councils has been expended in the election of Mr. Steel.

Neither the act of 1857 nor that of 1867 authorizes the Councils to elect for the unexpired term. The act of 1857 directs that they shall elect a successor; the act of 1867, that the "vacancy shall be filled by the City Councils until a successor shall be elected and qualified, and that such successor shall be elected for the unexpired term at the first annual city election which occurs after the vacancy shall have happened."

If Mr. Steele's election is regarded under the act of 1857, he is entitled to hold the office under the decision of the case of the Commonwealth vs. Hanley, and if, under the act of 1867, he holds until the next general election, as Councils have the power so to elect and not otherwise.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,
J. F. SLAGLE,
City Attorney.

The Select Council then retired to their Chamber, and Common Council proceeded with its regular business.

THE CONTROLLERSHIP AGAIN.

Mr. JEREMY offered the following:

WHEREAS, Our citizens generally are dissatisfied in relation to the City Controllership, many asserting that we have no legally elected or appointed Controller, but that our municipal affairs are being carried on illegally, and that every warrant issued from the Controller's office, and every other act done in said office, which pretends to have municipal power, is wrong, illegal, and a fraud upon the public; Therefore be it

Resolved, That a Committee of Five—two from the Select and three from the Common Council—be appointed to inquire by what authority Thomas Steel, Esq., officiates as the Controller of the city of Pittsburgh.

Mr. BRUSH said that he thought the matter had been definitely settled by the very clear and able opinion of the City Attorney, and moved that the matter be laid on the table. The motion was adopted.

Mr. REBMAN presented a resolution instructing the Committee on Water to extend the water pipes on Congress street to Pennsylvania avenue. Also, to have a fire plug placed at the foot of Congress street. Read and referred to Water Committee.

PRESERVATION OF RECORDS, &C.

Mr. HERRON offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on City Property be and they are hereby authorized to provide for the better preservation and protection from fire the records and plans in the office of the City Engineer. Referred to Committee on City Property, with power.

INSPECTOR OF BUILDINGS.

Mr. HERRON offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Ordinance Committee be instructed to prepare and report an ordinance to carry out the provisions of the act of Assembly approved the 8th day of April, 1867, entitled "An Act conferring additional power on the Councils of the City of Pittsburgh," and also section 9th of an act approved the 6th day of April, 1867, entitled "A further supplement incorporating the city of Pittsburgh," &c., &c., providing for the appointment of an inspector, or officer, to inspect buildings in progress of erection, or any now erected that may be considered unsafe or dangerous, and also provide for compensation for services of said Inspector.

Referred to the Committee with instructions to report an ordinance.

THE ROAD DISTRICTS.

Mr. McCLEAN, from the Committee on Roads, presented the following report:

At a meeting of your Committee the following division was agreed upon, viz:

First Road District to consist of the township of Oakland and that part of Pitt township not embraced in the Third Street District, and that Mr. Charles A. Anderson was appointed Commissioner.

Second District to consist of all that part of the new city lying north of Pennsylvania avenue and Pittsburgh and Greensburg turnpike, and east of the Third Street and First Road Districts, and Captain J. Vandergrift was appointed Commissioner.

Third District to consist of that part of the new city lying east of the First and south of the Second Road Districts, and that Major J. W. Young was appointed Commissioner.

They would further report that they have made the salary of the above named Commissioners six hundred dollars per annum. All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. F. McCLEAN, Ch'm;
C. W. BATCHELOR,
JAS. McKIBBEN,
P. H. LAUFMAN,
J. H. HILLERMAN,
Committee.

The report was accepted and approved.

DIAMOND ALLEY.

Mr. HARE presented the following ordinance:

An Ordinance for the Widening of Diamond Alley:

SEC. 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the Mayor, Aldermen and citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That Diamond alley, from the west side of the Diamond to Liberty street, be opened to about thirty-eight (38) feet in width, and that William Holmes, William Rhinehart, and J. T. Kincaid, be and are hereby appointed to appraise damages and assess benefits caused by the opening of the same.

Read three times and adopted.

CASE OF J. M. FAAS.

Mr. WELDON presented the following report:

To the Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh:

GENTLEMEN: In the case of J. M. Faas asking to be relieved from paying one of two assessments made on him for paving and curbing on Logan street, your Committee would respectfully report that after examining the case carefully they would recommend that Mr. Faas pay the first assessment of $116 14, and that the city pay ($80 64) the last one. They would therefore offer the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the City Controller be and he is hereby authorized to certify a warrant in favor of John Filnn for $80 64 and charge the same to the Contingent Fund. HENRY E. WHITE, Chairman Street Committee.

Report accepted and resolution read three times and adopted.

APPRAISAL OF PLANK ROAD STOCK.

Mr. A. SCOTT presented the following:

Resolved, That the appraisers appointed by the thirty-sixth section of the act approved April 5, 1867, be requested to proceed as soon as practicable to discharge the duties imposed upon them by said section by appraising the stock of the several Turnpike and Plank Road Companies within the city of Pittsburgh.

Read three times and passed and clerks directed to furnish copies of this resolution to each of said Commissioners.

PLANK WALK IN PEEBLES TOWNSHIP.

Mr. BEALES presented a petition from citizens and tax-payers of Peebles township and Pittsburgh by consolidation, representing that a certain road leading from the Braddock's Field Road, at Hazelwood Station, to the Squirrel Hill Road, near the school house, is in an impassible condition for foot passengers, and asking the Councils for a sidewalk along said road. Referred to the Committee on Roads.

PASSENGER RAILWAY EXTENSION.

When the ordinance to extend the track of the Birmingham Passenger Railway from Fifth to Washington streets, passed in Select Council, was brought up, Mr. Beales moved that the third section be stricken out. The yeas and nays were called, resulting as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Batchelor, Beales, Boggs, Caskey, Fitzsimmons, Hare, Hemphill, Mawhinney, Palmer, Rebman, Sims, Torley, Verner, Vick, Weldon, and President Tomlinson—16.

Nays—Messrs. Ahlborn, Barton, Berger, Carroll, Daub, Davis, Friday, Gerner, Hillerman, Kremer, Moorhead, Reed, Robb, Rosewell, J. R. Scott, Welsh, and Zern—17.

So the motion was lost.

Mr. WELDON offered the following amendment—"Provided, the Railway Company pay any assessment that may be made on city property for the construction of a sewer on Seventh street."

Mr. BEALES moved as an amendment to the amendment that the company be assessed with the entire expense of said sewer. Lost.

A vote was then taken on Mr. Weldon's amendment, when it was declared lost. The action of Select Council was afterwards concurred in.

RE-NAMING THE STREETS.

Mr. TORLEY offered the following, which was referred to the Committee on Streets:

WHEREAS, There are now a number of streets in the consolidated city of the same name, Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Street Committee be instructed to change the same, and report back to Councils.

GRANT STREET SEWER.

Mr. VICK presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the City Regulator be instructed to let the construction of the sewer on Grant street, as provided by ordinance of November 11, 1865, the work to be commenced as soon as the weather will permit.

Referred to Street Committee.

COMMITTEE ON SURVEYS.

The PRESIDENT announced the following Committee on Surveys: Messrs. Herron, Davis, Beales, Torley and Mawhinney of Common Council, and Messrs. Gross, Wainwright, Kehew and Dickson of Select Council.

SEVENTH STREET SEWER.

Mr. HARE presented a report of the Committee on City Property, referring to the fact that the Neptune Engine House is being damaged by water overflowing the gutters and running into the cellar, and ask to have a brick sewer constructed on Seventh street, connecting at the upper side of Grant street, running down Liberty street to Hand, and along Hand to the Allegheny river, and assess the property benefitted with the costs of the same. Referred to the Committee on Streets.

Mr. TORLEY said he thought it was necessary that a public gas lamp should be erected near the corner of Liberty and Washington streets, in the vicinity of the elevator, and offered a resolution to that effect, which was referred to the Gas Committee.

MULBERRY ALLEY.

Mr. WELDON reported an ordinance authorizing the grading and paving of Mulberry alley, from Smith to Clymer streets, Ninth wards. Read three times and finally passed.

Mr. REYNOLDS moved that when Councils adjourns, they adjourn to met on Tuesday afternoon, March 10th. Adopted. Select Councils concurred.

On motion, adjourned.

Desirable Property on East Commons, Allegheny City, at Auction.

Those in search of a suitable site for a residence should not neglect the opportunity offered by John D. Bailey & Brother, Auctioneers, in the sale of that desirable lot on Union avenue, Allegheny city. See auction advertisement.

Continued Success.

Dr. Aborn continues to treat diseases with remarkable success at his rooms, 134 Smithfield street.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—The spacious (up stairs) rooms, No. 96 Wood street, is offered for rent to business men. This is an opportunity seldom met with for securing a first-class business house.

Eye, Ear, Throat and Lung Diseases,

And chronic Catarrh of the head, successfully treated by Dr. Aborn, 134 Smithfield street. His books by mail on receipt of fifty cents.

WHAT MAKES YOUR HAIR SO BEAUTIFUL? Mrs. S. A. Allen's Improved (*new style*) Hair Restorer or Dressing, (*in one bottle*). Price One Dollar. Every druggist sells it. WFM

BE SURE and call for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," having the *fac-simile* of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations. m-w-f

Let Not Your Mind be Troubled,

Or your body become enfeebled by the pangs of Neuralgia, Nerve-ache, or any other nervous complaint; but on their first appearance, partake of Dr. TURNER'S TIC DOULOUREUX, or UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL. It stimulates the *nerve fluid*, and defeats these diseases. Apothecaries have it. Principal depot, 120 Tremont street, Boston, Mass. Price, $1 00 per package; by mail, two postage stamps extra.

McClarren & McKennan, agents, Pittsburgh. cod.

Selling Off at Cost.

A rare stock of jewelry at Reineman, Meyran & Seidle's, No. 29 Fifth street, prior to removing into their new and elegant building, No. 42 Fifth street. SW

BE SURE and call for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," having the *fac-simile* of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations. m-w-f

The Miserables of this Bright and Cheerful World are the Dyspeptics.

Without a good digestion there can neither be bodily comfort nor mental enjoyment.

Between the stomach and the brain there is a close and wonderful alliance. If the one is disordered the other is gloomy, dejected, incapable of effort, and indifferent to all that makes life agreeable to the healthy.

Is this a condition that any rational human being is willing to endure, when the means of certain, immediate and permanent relief can be obtained everywhere?

The Dyspeptic has his fate in his own hands. If he chooses to banish forever the disorder that racks his body and disturbs the mind with nameless horrors, he has only to step to the nearest drug store and procure a supply of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

No phase of Dyspepsia has ever yet resisted the alterative, tonic and anti-bilious operation of this potent vegetable specific. It literally regenerates the lethargic stomach; rouses into healthy action the dormant liver; puts to flight the dismal fancies that beset the mind; gently relieves and regulates the bowels; strengthens the enfeebled nerves; restores the appetite, and makes, as it were, A NEW CREATURE of the desponding and debilitated invalid.

Ladies who suffer from indigestion have only to take a small dose of this purely vegetable corrective, once or twice a day, to secure entire exemption from the pains and penalties of a weak stomach and that perfect functional regularity, which but few of the sex uninterruptedly enjoy.

Similia Similibus Curantur.

RHEUMATISM! RHEUMATISM!

It is well known that bathing, ointments, and external applications, only drive Rheumatism from one part of the system to another. Sometimes with fatal results. HUMPHREY'S SPECIFIC HOMŒPATHIC RHEUMATIC PILLS often cure the worst and most protracted cases. This simple medicated SUGAR PILL will do more to eradicate the disease than quantities of crude medicines, and has cured when all other means have failed. Price 25 cents per box. Six boxes for $1 25.

FAMILY CASES

Of 35 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and a book of directions - - $10 00

Smaller FAMILY and TRAVELING cases with 20 to 28 vials from - - - $5 to 8

These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC

Homœpathic Medicine Company,

Office and Depot, No. 562 Broadway, New York.

Dr. Humphreys is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Wholesale Agents.

A. Torrence, Geo. H. Keyser, E. Miner, Jos. Fleming, McClarran & McKennan, have them at retail.

DIED:

GRAHAM—On Tuesday morning, the 25th inst., RHOADS GRAHAM, son of Thomas B. and Sarah Jane Graham, aged twelve years and one month.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, 19 Townsend street, at 2 o'clock TO-DAY. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

ROBINSON—On Tuesday morning, February 25th, 1868, General WM. ROBINSON, JR., in the eighty-third year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 1 Federal street, Allegheny city, on FRIDAY, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

RINEHART—On Tuesday evening, February 25th, at a quarter past 5 o'clock, LOUISE, wife of Wm. Rinehart.

Funeral from the residence, No. 85 Penn street, THURSDAY, February 27th, at 10 o'clock.

BROWN—Of scarlet fever, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, KATIE, child of Rev. John G. and Caroline E. Brown, aged twenty-two months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 110 Washington street, Allegheny city, THURSDAY, the 27th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

CARLIN—On Tuesday, February 25, FLORA, wife of Thomas Carlin, in the thirty-ninth year of her age.

Funeral on THURSDAY, February 27th, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, 209 Lacock street, Allegheny.

HAMS AND DRIED BEEF.

New Sugar Cured Hams;
New Sugar Cured Dried Beef;
New Sugar Cured Shoulders and Sides,

Just out of Smoke and for sale by

F. SELLERS & CO.

F. SELLERS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

EXTRA NO. 1 AND 2 LARD OIL,

COR. WAYNE AND PENN STREETS.

AN ORDINANCE PROVIDING FOR THE INSPECTION OF MEATS,

And other articles of food, within the City of Pittsburgh, and prohibiting the exposure or sale of articles dangerous to the public health.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That it shall be unlawful to sell, expose or offer for sale, within the City of Pittsburgh, for food, any cattle, sheep, swine or other animals, or the flesh thereof, or any other article, thing or merchandise, which by reason of any injury, defect, disease, taint or adulteration, is unfit or unwholesome for food, or dangerous to the public health, and the exposure of the same at any market, store-room or place where articles of food are sold, shall be *prima facie* evidence of the violation of the provisions of this ordinance.

SEC. 2. If any person shall sell, expose or offer for sale for food any article, thing or merchandise contrary to the provisions of the first section of this ordinance, such persons shall be arrested and brought before the Mayor of said city, and if, upon hearing, the Mayor shall adjudge such person to be guilty of said offense he shall impose upon such offender a fine not exceeding the sum of one hundred dollars, and shall adjudge the property so unlawfully exposed for sale to be forfeited to the City of Pittsburgh, and to be sold or otherwise disposed of by the Inspector of Meats.

SEC. 3. That at the first meeting of the Councils after the passage and publication of this ordinance, and annually thereafter, at the time when other city officers are elected, it shall be the duty of the Councils, in joint session, to elect a suitable person as Inspector of Meats. It shall be the duty of said Inspector of Meats to strictly enforce all the provisions of this ordinance; to arrest all offenders and make complaint against them before the Mayor; to seize all articles and merchandise sold, exposed or offered for sale contrary to this ordinance, and to dispose of the same in accordance with the judgment given by the Mayor at the hearing of each case; and he shall keep a correct account of all sales and dispositions made as aforesaid, and make report thereof quarterly to Councils.

SEC. 4. All moneys made by the sales of articles and merchandise as aforesaid, after defraying the necessary expenses incident to the proceedings and the salary of said Inspector of Meats, shall be appropriated to the "Poor Fund" of the city.

SEC. 5. The Inspector of Meats, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall take and subscribe before the Mayor an oath or affirmation that he will faithfully and honestly perform the duties imposed on him by this ordinance, and give bonds, to be approved by the Finance Committee, in the sum of $5,000, with two sufficient securities, conditioned that he will faithfully perform all the duties of his said office and account for all property and money which shall come into his hands or control.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the police of the city, under the direction of the Mayor, to aid the Inspector of Meats in the enforcements of the provisions of this ordinance, and it shall be the duty of the Inspector of Meats to enter in and upon the premises of all persons, and into all markets and places where articles and merchandise are exposed or sold for food, and make examinations and inspections of such articles and merchandise; and any person who shall impede, interrupt or resist said officer in the performance of his duties shall, upon conviction thereof before the Mayor, be adjudged to pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

SEC. 7. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed, so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 11th day of February, A. D., 1868.

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: HUGH McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.
Approved this 20th day of February, A. D., 1868.
JAMES BLACKMORE, Mayor.

WANTED TO PURCHASE A TOWBOAT.

I wish to sell an interest in a Coal Mine in exchange for half an interest in a small Tow boat. One having a number of Coal Flats would be preferred. The Mine is in full operation, with a good and ready market for the Coal. References exchanged.
Address W., COMMERCIAL OFFICE.

CONVERSION OF 7-30'S.

We are now prepared to convert the Second and Third Series of

SEVEN-THIRTIES,

INTO THE

New 1867 5-20 Gold Coupon Bonds.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
Dealers in Government Securities,
COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Bankers,

AND DEALERS IN

Government Securities,

Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Streets,

BUY AND SELL ALL ISSUES OF
U. S. BONDS,
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES AND GOLD.
SEVEN-THIRTIES
Converted into 5-20 Bonds at Market Rates.
IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, February 25, 1868.

The tone of the local discount market to-day was not very buoyant. Business at the banks and with the private bankers was comparatively light. Money is not quite so easy as it ruled last week; at least there is not as free a disposition to let it out. The impression is held that money can be used more profitably a fortnight hence.

—The following stocks were sold Tuesday evening, February 25th, on the second floor of Commercial Sales Rooms, 106 Smithfield street, by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer.

Citizens' National Bank	$66 12
Citizens' National Bank	66 25
Allegheny National Bank	60 00
Manchester Savings Bank	53 62
Pittsburgh Grain Elevator	35 00
Pennsylvania Insurance Co. ($26 66 paid in)	12 00

—Governments showed a still lower range of quotations throughout the day. There will soon become a good purchasing time for these securities.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., bankers, report the following quotations for governments as received from Jay Cooke & Co:—U. S. 6s 1881, 111¼; U. S. 5-20s, '62, 111⅛; do '64, 107⅞; do '65, May and November, 109; do '65, January and July, 106⅞; U. S. 10-40s, 104⅝; May, 1865, Compounds, 117½; June 7-30s 106⅝; July 7-30s, 106⅝; Gold, 142¼; 5-20s, '67 107¼.

Messrs. James T. Brady & Co., bankers, report the following rates for governments today:—Gold, 142¼; U. S. 6s, 1881, 111⅜; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 111⅜; do 1864, 107¾; do 1865 109; U. S. 10-40s, 104¾; U. S. 5-20s, January and July, 1865, 107; do 1867, 107¼; June 7-30s, 107; July do, 107; May Compounds, 1865, 107¼.

—The quotations for the gold premium stood 42⅜ throughout the day. The strength of the Washington sensation so far as it accrues to its advance seems to be spent for the present. Pending further proceedings in the impeachment matter, there must be considerable delay in the process which will cause the market to "flag." The New York *Times* observes that "how long the political excitement will last to the advantage of the speculators for a further rise, is, of course, uncertain, but the commercial interests need be under no serious alarm about its permanency. The violence at Washington will be settled by the Courts, including, if you please, the High Court of Impeachment. The trial of a Pr sident, if this issue should be joined, may be a new strain upon our free institutions, but the Government and the Union, and their ruling power, the people, have ridden out much greater storms, and the country 'still lives'—and prospers—will doubtless soon be the conclusion in the present case."

—The Railway list at the New York Stock Board showed a further decline, but towards the close of the afternoon session prices improved. The following table will show the closing quotations for the several days indicated as reported by J. W. Kennedy, broker, No. 80 Fourth street:

	Feb. 17.	(18.)	(19.)	(21.)	(24.)	(25.)
Fort Wayne	101⅛	101	100⅝	100⅞	99⅝	99⅞
Cleve & P.	98	98¼	97⅞	94⅞	93	93⅜
Erie	78⅛	77⅞	74⅞	68⅜	67⅜	68⅜
N Y Central	133¾	133⅞	132⅞	128⅞	127⅞	127⅞
Reading	94⅞	94⅞	93⅞	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
Mich. South	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	91⅞	90⅞	90⅞
Northwest'n	60	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	58⅞	58⅞
Do. pref.	74⅞	74⅞	74	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞
Rock Island	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	97	96⅞	96⅞

—A consolidation of the Montreal Banks, Canada, has been arranged. The shareholders of the Merchants' Bank adopted an indenture of amalgamation with the Commercial Bank, under the name of the Merchants' Bank of Canada.

—The following are the comparative earnings of the Erie Railroad for the month of January:

1868	$1,031,320 03
1867	918 556 08
Increase	$ 112,763 95

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
TUESDAY EVENING, February 25, 1868.

We have very little change to note in prices to-day from those last reported. Trade is very dull.

The receipts of leading articles of produce, per river and rail, since our last, were as follows: Flour 2,101 bbls; apples 909 bbls; cheese 88 boxes; corn 3,738 sacks; wheat 2,423 sacks; barley 190 sacks; rye 285 sacks; oats 791 sacks; and butter 76 packages. We quote as follows, which are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

BACON, LARD, ETC—There is a good demand, and prices continue to advance. We quote S C hams 17@17½c; shoulders 11⅛@11¾c; rib sides 13¾c; clear sides 15c; mess pork $25 50. Lard ℔ 15¼c; lard oil, extra No 1, ℔ gallon $1 20@1 22, and No 2 8c ℔ gallon.

BROOMS—We note sales of 120 dozen No 2 Western at $2 40 ℔ dozen.

FISH—We note sales of 50 half bbls new lake herring at $3 75, and 60 half bbls white fish at $6 50 ℔ half bbl.

BUTTER—We have reported sales of 5 packages extra choice roll at 45c; 7 packages prime at 40c; 18 packages fair roll at 36c, and 20 kegs packed at 25@30c ℔ lb.

EGGS—We note sales of fresh at 28@30c ℔ dozen.

BEANS—We quote Navy beans in demand at $4 50 ℔ bushel.

DRIED FRUIT—We quote peaches at 10@11c and apples at 7¼@8c ℔ lb as to quality.

APPLES—The receipts have been liberal, and if there is more moderate weather there will be a large increase in the imports, and lower prices are anticipated. We quote choice apples at $4 50@5 50 ℔ bbl.

POTATOES—The receipts, on account of the cold weather, have been very moderate, and prices have been well maintained. Lower prices may however soon be looked for. We quote choice Peachblows at $1 00@1 05 ℔ bush.

HAY—We quote loose timothy hay from country wagons at $16@21 ℔ ton.

GRAIN—We note sales of 600 bush oats from depot at 64c, and 1 car at 65c ℔ bush. Several small lots of ear corn sold from depot at 90@95c. Shelled in elevator is quoted at $1 ℔ bush. Rye is advancing. We note sales of 6 cars, to arrive, at $1 50 ℔ bush. Holders are asking $1 55@1 60 ℔ bush, and none offering of any consequence. Choice barley is in demand at $2@2 10 ℔ bush. There is very little inquiry for wheat, and we quote red wheat at $2 40@2 42, and white wheat at $2 50 ℔ bush.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—We quote from store at $4 25@4 50 ℔ hundred.

CORN MEAL—We quote corn meal at $1 05@1 10 ℔ bushel.

RYE FLOUR—Choice rye flour commands $8 00 ℔ barrel.

FLOUR—There is a moderate trade doing at $12 00@12 50 for winter; $10 50@10 75 for choice spring, and $9 00@10 00 for medium.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, February 26, 1868.

BUSINESS—The market did not exhibit the same firmness as the previous day. Buyers were evidently inclined to hold off. The result was we have but few sales to record. The Eastern markets were reported unchanged with a limited demand. Oil City dispatches quoted crude firm, but no sales were reported. The receipts of crude were 2,000 barrels. In our own market the sales were as follows:

REFINED OIL—The only sales that came under our notice were 500 bbls standard white, Philadelphia delivery, the last half of March, 24½c; 100 barrels, all the year, buyer's option, 30½c.

CRUDE—Sales 100 barrels bulk oil March delivery, 9½c. Several other lots were under negotiation but had not been consummated when we left the market.

Oil Receipts by River and Rail.

Nat. Ref. & St. Co.	480	Fulton, M. Co.	160
O. B. Jones	160	J. Wilkins	160
Fisher Bros.	80	Lockhart & Frew	960
Total			2,000

Oil Shipped East by A. V R. R.

Clark & Sumner, 500 bbls ref to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Nat. Ref. & St. Co, 499 bbls ref to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Nat Ref. & St. Co, 300 bbls ref to F A Dilworth, Philadelphia.

Braun & Wagner, 39 bbls benzole to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Oil City Oil Market.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, February 25, 1868.

Market opened somewhat weaker under Eastern advices, and declined 10@15c per bbl, with little inquiry, closing weak at $2 80@2 90.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, February 25.—Tobacco active and stiffer: lugs $5 50@8 00; common to medium leaf $8 25@8 50; good shipping $11 00@13 00; bright leaf $15 00@40 00. Cotton active at 18@19c. Flour in better demand, principally for low grades; sales of super at $7 50@8 75, the latter for choice; extra $9@9 25; double extra $8 50@11 75; treble extra to fancy $12 00@13 50. Wheat dull, except for choice fall, which is better; No. 2 spring $2 10; No. 1 $2 15; prime to choice winter $2 50@2 70. Corn dull and closed lower, at 80@85c for ear, 69@74c for ear. Oats heavy and easier at 6s@72c. Barley steady at $2 5@2 60. Rye—Buyers stood off and nothing was done. Pork advanced to $24 50@25 00. Bulk Shoulders, loose, 9¾c; loose Hams up Illinois River, 12¼c; one million pounds loose clear sides sold yesterday, to be delivered in April, at 12¾c. Bacon firm: clear not previously reported, at 13¾@14c; Shoulders 11@ Sides 14¾@14⅝c; clear Rib 13¾@14c; Shoulders 11¾c; loose; plain Hams 13¼c. Lard firm at 15c for tierces; 16c for choice keg. Whisky sold at $2 15; held higher at the close.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, February 25.—Dry Goods—The weather continues intensely cold, with a slight snow storm prevailing, which has the effect to check the demand for light woolens and imported spring goods, but domestic cottons continue in good request and the market buoyant and active, especially for calicos and print cloths, unbleached and bleached muslins. Desirable makes of prints in fancy styles sell quick at 14@15c; heavy brown sheetings 19½@20c, and mous delaines at 19@20c.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, February 25.—Cotton quiet; middling 22@22½c; sales of 5,500 bales. Sugar and molasses unchanged; transactions light.

7-30 BONDS

CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE INTO

5-20 BONDS,

Or Bought at Highest Market Rates

ALSO,

Gold and Coupons,

Sterling and Continental Exchange,

For sale in sums to suit purchasers.

PH. R. MERTZ,

118 WOOD ST., NEAR FIFTH.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 142⅛@142⅜.

NEW YORK, February 25—P. M.

MONEY

In more demand at 5@6 ℔ cent. on call. Prime paper less plenty at 6@7.

STERLING

Firmer under light supply and improving demand; prime bankers' bills 110@110⅛.

GOLD

Steady; opening at 142⅜, and closing at 142⅛@142⅜. Export to-day $270,000.

GOVERNMENTS

Opened lower but closed steady. Henry Clewes & Co. furnish the following 4:30 quotations: Coupons '81, 111⅛@111⅜; do '62, 111@111⅛; do '64, 108@108⅛; do '65, 109@109⅛; do new 107@107⅛; do '67, 107⅛@107⅜; 10-40s, 104⅛@104⅜; 7-30s, 106⅛@107⅛.

STOCKS

Opened heavy, with sales of Erie at 66½ and New York Central at 125½, but became active and buoyant, and closed strong at a marked advance, the great features being Erie, Central and Pacific Mail. The bulls had control of the market in the afternoon.

5-30 PRICES.

Canton, 50½@50⅝; Cumberlands, 30½@34⅛; Adams Express, 73¼@74; Merchants, 34½@35; United States, 72½@74; American, 70; Wells and Fargo, 41¼@41⅝; Quicksilver, 23⅛@24; Mariposa, 7; Pacific Mail, 114@114⅛; Atlantic, 98@98⅛; Western Union, 34⅜@34⅝; New York Central, 128⅜@128⅝; Erie, 68⅜@69; do preferred, 75½; Hudson, 143¼@145; Harlem, 126@129; Reading, 92⅜@93⅛; Ohio certificates, 30⅛@30⅜; Wabash, 44½@46; St. Paul, 50⅜@50⅝; do preferred, 65⅛@66; Michigan Central, 113¼; Michigan Southern, 90⅞@91; Illinois Central, 137¼; Pittsburgh, 94⅜@94⅝; Northwestern, 59@59⅛; do preferred, 72⅜@72⅝; Fort Wayne, 100⅛@100⅜; Toledo, 107⅜@108⅛; Rock Island, 96⅞@97; Hartford and Erie, 14½@15; Chicago and Alton, 128; Burlington and Quincy, ex-dividend, 149; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 70; Missouris, 105½; new Tennessees, 61⅜.

MINING SHARES

Lower. Gregory $3 90@3 95; Quartz Hill $1 15@1 20; Smith & Parmelee $2 75; Davidson 48c; Wallkill 34c; Edge Hill $1 30.

RECEIPTS AT THE SUB-TREASURY.

Receipts at the Sub-Treasury $1,261,991; payments $1,358,256; balance $109,082,086.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, February 25, 1868.

FLOUR—Quiet at $8 00@10 75 for spring extras.

WHEAT—Very dull; sales of No. 1 at $2 00@2 02, and No. 2 at $1 96½ cash, $1 97 seller March, closing weak at $1 96½@1 96⅝.

CORN—Firmer; sales of new at 78½@78⅝c, closing steady at 78⅛c; sales of No. 1 at 82½@82⅝c.

OATS—Dull, drooping, and ½c lower; sales at 56⅛@56⅜c, closing steady at 56⅛c.

RYE—Quiet; sales at $1 58@1 60 for No. 1, and $1 56 for No. 2.

BARLEY—More active; sales of No. 2 at $2 06@2 07½; rejected at $1 80@1 82, and sample lots at $1 75@2 10, according to location.

PORK PRODUCTS—Less active. Mess pork quiet at $24 00. Sweet pickled hams 14c, loose, and 15½c packed, delivered April first. Cut meats steady and firm; sales of shoulders at 9¾@10c, and short rib middles at 12⅜c, packed. Lard active and ½c higher; sales at 15@15⅛c for country, 15½@15⅝c for good to choice city; 15½c do, seller March, and 16c do, buyer March.

DRESSED HOGS—Active at $9 75@10 50 for light and fancy. Live dull and weak at $6 95@7 50 for inferior and light, and $8 00@8 65 for good to choice.

BEEF CATTLE—Quiet and steady at $7 30@8 75 for good to extra choice steers.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, February 25.—Flour and wheat unchanged and quiet; not much done. Corn was in fair demand at 82c for ear. Oats firm at 66c for No. 1. Rye dull at $1 75 for No. 1. Barley unchanged and dull at $2 25@2 30 for fall. Cotton dull and lc lower; sales of middling at 20c; there was a fair demand at this rate. Provisions opened quiet and rather heavy, but closed firmer and rather buoyant. Mess pork must be quoted at $24 50@25 00. Bulk meats 9⅝@10c for shoulders. Bacon 11¼@11½c for shoulders; 13@13¼c for sides; 14@14¼c for clear rib, and 14¼@14⅜c for clear sides; no sellers below the outside rates at the close, and a lot of clear sides sold at 14½c to be delivered the middle of March; sugar cured hams advanced to 17@18c, and the demand good. Lard could not have been bought below 15½c at the close, with buyers at 15@15½c. Butter scarce and firm at 38@42c for fresh western. Cheese 14½@15½c for Western Reserve and factory. Clover seed dull at 13c; flax sold at $2 25; timothy dull at $2 40@2 50. Hogs in active demand and extra sold to-day at $10 per cental gross. Beef cattle steady at $4 50@7 00 for butchers'; and $7 50@8 50 for extra for shipment. Gold closed at 142 buying and 142⅜ selling. The money market is easy at 8@10 per cent.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, February 25.—Flour steady and quiet holders firm; choice grades city made and fancy brands country XX spring at $10 75@11 50; XX red winter $12 00@13 50; XX white $14 00@15 00; country brands 50c to $1 00 below the above figures. Wheat—not much doing, and market nominally unchanged at $2 50@2 52 for No. 1 red winter; $2 40 for No. 2 do; $2 30@2 35 for No. 1 Milwaukee spring. Corn dull but firmer; light sales of old No. 1 at 97c; new shelled held at 89c, from store. Oats quiet and nominally unchanged at 68@69c for No. 1 State. Rye nominal at $1 55@1 57 for No. 1 from store. Barley quiet and steady at $2 20@2 22 for No. 1 State and Canada; $1 90@2 00 for No. 2. Petroleum quiet and firm; refined in bond held at 20@22c; do free 40@43c in trade lots.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, February 25.—Tobacco firm at $5 40 to $28 00 for lugs and Owen county cutting leaf: sales 115 hhds. Flour steady: super $5 25@8 75; fancy $12 50@13 00. Wheat $2 40@2 50. Corn firm at 78@85c. Oats 67@68c in bulk. Lard 15¼c in tierces. Mess pork $25 00. Bacon shoulders 10⅝c; clear sides 13¾@14c. Cotton 20@20¼c for middling. Whisky nominal.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, February 25.—Petroleum less active; crude 16c; refined in bond 24c; March delivery 24½c; April delivery 25c. Flour dull. Wheat scarce; small sales of red at $2 40@2 55; white $2 85@3 00. Rye $1 70@1 72. Corn in good demand; mixed western $1 23. Oats declined; No. 1 Pennsylvania 80@81c. Provisions firm. Mess pork $24 75@25. Lard 15½c, now held at 16c.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, February 25.—Cotton nominally 20@21c; receipts 908 bales; exports 1,786 bales. Flour—super $7 50@9. Pork $26. Bacon clear sides 15½c. Bulk shoulders 11c; sides 14½c. Lard 15@16c. Corn 93c. Cornmeal $4 25. Oats 80@90c. Hay $17@18. Bran $37@38. Butter 35@40c. Eggs 20@25c.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, February 25.—Flour quiet. Wheat nominal. Corn quiet: 1 car load western on track at $1 05; Oats quiet; sales 10,080 bush from store at 74@75c. Barley steady. Rye quiet; sales 6,500 bush western delivered at $1 65. Others quiet. Provisions firm. Dressed Hogs firm; sales 1 car Canada at $10 50 ℔ cwt.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Wheeling.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., February 25, 1868.

The steamer Potomac arrived from Cincinnati, and the Express from Parkersburg. The former left for Cincinnati this evening, and the latter departed for Parkersburg at 11 A. M. River nine feet one inch, and rising. The weather is cool and chilly. H.

Morgantown.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., February 25, 1868.

River at a stand at four feet. The ice is gradually melting away. Weather damp, cloudy and cool. W.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., February 25, 1868.

River stationary at ten feet. The ice will not come out on this rise. Cloudy and moderate this evening. Mc.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

GREENSBORO, February 25, 1868.

River falling slowly, with eight feet six inches in the channel. Weather mild and cloudy. Ice still gorged. C.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 25.—River falling slowly, with six feet three inches in the canal by the mark. Weather cloudy; thermometer 44 degrees.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, February 25.—River rising slowly, with four feet on Harpeth Shoals. Weather cloudy and warm. Departed, Tyrone, for Cairo.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, February 25.—Warm and rainy. The Arkansas is cutting out, with thirty inches to Pine Bluff. Freights fair. River falling. Departed—Emma No. 3, New Orleans; Belle St. Louis, W. J. Lewis, St. Louis; Des Arc, Vicksburg. In port—Darling, Tennessee, Cora S. The Guidon broke a cylinder head and returned here for repairs.

RIVER NEWS.

STEAMERS ARRIVED AND DEPARTED.

Arrived.

E. Bennett	Cox	Geneva.
Chieftain	Hendrickson	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Grey Eagle	Brennan	Parkersburg.
Argosy	Vandergrift	Cincinnati.

Departed.

Elector	Phillips	Brownsville.
Franklin	Cormack	Brownsville.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.

MONONGAHELA MARKS—Eight feet water and rising.

THE RIVER AND MATTERS ALONG THE WHARF.—The situation of affairs is not much altered. The wharf remains in a terrible condition. The boats in port find considerable difficulty in securing and discharging freight. Both rivers are rising fast. There will be plenty of water for coalboat purposes. The Grey Eagle is due to-night. She will depart for Parkersburg on time Thursday. The Glendale was detained by bad weather. She is announced for this day. The new steamer Sallie and the steamer Carrie are both announced for the gold mines The Columbia takes her departure this day for Cincinnati and Louisville. The Maggie Hays and the Mary Davage are announced for St. Louis. The America will be among the first boats to leave for St. Louis. The arrivals include the Argosy after a long absence.

THE following steamers were announced to leave Cincinnati for this port on Monday: New York, Delaware and Kate Robinson.

THE towboat Mary Davage and barges, in charge of Captain H. Campbell, is announced for Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis, on Saturday.

THE A No. 1 passenger steamer, Columbia, Capt. Reed, takes her departure this day for Cincinnati and Louisville. To passengers going that way a fine opportunity is presented.

THE fine packet Maggie Hays, B. C. Martin commander, is announced for Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis. This boat is well found in every respect and is in charge of careful and attentive officers.

THE Parkersburg packet for this day is the steamer Grey Eagle, Captain C. L. Brennan. Persons going that way will find superior accommodations and attentive officers on this boat.

THE People's Line Packets leave their wharf boat daily at 5 P. M. for Monongahela City, Brownsville and Geneva. These boats have unsurpassed accommodations, and are in charge of careful and attentive officers.

HO FOR THE GOLD REGIONS.—The new and splendid mountain steamer Sallie, built expressly for the trade, in charge of Captain Thos. S. Calhoun, is announced for Fort Benton on the 10th of March. Captain Calhoun was noted last year for making the most successful trips of the season.

STEAMER BAYARD.—Captain Ackley has an army of men—painters, carpenters, &c.,—at work fixing up the "Old War Horse." She will re-enter the Parkersburg trade next week, under command of Asa S. Shepherd, taking the place of the steamer Leni Leoti.

THE fine light draught packet Carrie, Captain D. M. Brady, is announced for Cairo and St. Louis. This boat has undergone thorough and complete repair for the spring trade. Captain Brady is a clever and attentive officer, who will see that passengers have the best of attention.

THE first-class passenger steamer Glendale, Captain Hare, is receiving for St. Louis and Missouri river. This boat has the best of accommodations and is in charge of as clever and gentlemanly officers as can be found. Captain James Mellon presides in the office, and will see that passengers have the best of attention.

AUCTION SALES.

AT NOS. 55 AND 57 FIFTH STREET.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY, February 29th, at 10 o'clock A. M. will be sold by Auction on the premises, that very desirable Country Residence, situated one mile from the city, on the Brownsville Road, overlooking the Monongahela River, consisting of One Acre of Ground, a double two-storied Brick Dwelling House of Ten Rooms; an excellent Spring of Water, Cistern, Hot and Cold Water in Kitchen, Bath Range, Brick Stable and Carriage House. Abundance of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubbery and Grapes. The Lot is surrounded by a beautiful Hedge. Also 3½ Acres of Ground adjoining, without improvements, if desired. An Omnibus runs regularly on the road, starting from McLain's on Fourth street. Terms easy.

SMITHSON, VANHOOK & M'CLELLAND,
Auctioneers.

RIVER PACKETS.

Monongahela River.

TO ALL POINTS ON THE MONONGAHELA RIVER.

PEOPLE'S LINE,

1868 1868

The new and elegant Side-wheel Passenger Packets,
CHIEFTAIN....CAPT. J. L. HENDRICKSON
ELECTOR............CAPT. ROBT. PHILLIP
LEAVE PITTSBURGH DAILY AT 5 P. M.
Wharfboat, foot of Grant street.
No Commission on Eastern Freight.
WM. G. BANE,
Agent.
R. R. ABRAMS
GEN'L. SUPERINTENDENT, Brownsville.

Marietta and Parkersburg.

PITTSBURGH, WHEELING

Marietta and Parkersburg Line,

1868. 1868.

Leave Company's Wharf boat, foot of Wood street, Daily at 12 M.

MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS.
J. N. M'CULLOUGH.....GEO. D. MOORE, Master.
TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.
LENI LEOTI...........J. HAMILTON, Master.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
GREY EAGLE...........C. L. BRENNAN, Master.

Freight will be received at all hours by
tf JAMES COLLINS, Agent.

Muskingum River Packet Line.

For Wheeling, Marietta and Zanesville.

Leaves Pittsburgh Every TUESDAY—4 P. M.
Leaves Zanesville Every FRIDAY—8 A. M.

The new and splendid passenger steamer JULIA No. 2, Captain WM. COULSON, will leave as announced above. For freight or passage apply on board or to
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agent.

Portsmouth.

For Gallipolis and Portsmouth.

FRIDAY, 28TH INST—9 A. M.

The new and splendid passenger steamer ROBERT MOORE, W. H. KERR, Commander, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
JOHN FLACK, Agent.

Louisville.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.

THIS DAY, 26TH INST.—4 P. M.

The steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. G. W. REED, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

St. Louis.

For Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.

THURSDAY, February 27—4 P. M.

The splendid passenger steamer MAGGIE HAYS, B. C. MARTIN, Commander, J. S. DRAVO, Clerk, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD,
C. BARNES, Agent.

For Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.

SATURDAY, February 29—4 P. M.

The first-class towboat MARY DAVAGE and BARGES, Nos. 1 and 2, HUGH CAMPBELL, commander, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
C. BARNES, Agent.

Missouri River.

For Fort Benton and Gold Mines of Idaho and Montana, St. Louis and Missouri River.

ABOUT THE 10TH OF MARCH.

The steamer SALLIE, Capt. THOS. S. CALHOUN, will leave as announced above. Her splendid cabin and fine speed will offer to passengers and shippers luxury and dispatch not heretofore enjoyed in that trade.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

For Cairo, St. Louis and Missouri River.

THIS DAY, 26TH INST.—4 P. M.

The steamer GLENDALE, J. M. HARE, Master, will leave for the above and intermediate ports.
For Freight or Passage apply on Board.
The Glendale will take New Orleans and Upper Mississippi Freight with privilege of reshipping.

For Evansville, Cairo, St. Louis, Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison, St. Joseph and Omaha.

WEDNESDAY, February 26.

The fine passenger steamer CARRIE D. M. BRADY, Commander will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, or
BARNES & COLLINS, Agents.

For Cairo, St. Louis and Missouri River.

THURSDAY, February 27—4 P. M.

The steamer ARMENIA, Capt. A. C. McCALLUM, will leave as announced above.
The "Armenia" will take Memphis and New Orleans freights with the privilege of reshipping.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

St. Louis Advertisement.

1868. 1868.

NORTHERN LINE,

FROM

ST. LOUIS TO ST. PAUL.

One of these elegant Steamers leaves St. Louis daily for St. Paul and all intermediate points on the Upper Mississippi River. Through receipts for freight and Passengers given by Pittsburgh Line Boats, connecting with Northern Line at St. Louis, thus enabling consignors to get their freight through without delay and at lowest rates.

J. D. COLLINGWOOD,
JOHN FLACK, Agents, or
R. C. GRAY.

FOR SALE.

THE HULL AND CABIN

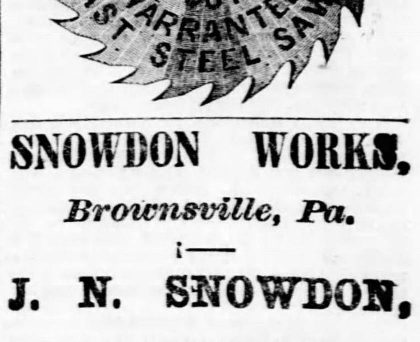
Of the steamer LUELLA, now lying at the Pittsburgh Wharf. Hull 158 feet length, 3 feet 9 inches depth, and 26 feet beam. Will be well adapted for a Wharf Boat. Apply to H. K. HAZLITT, or
EVANS, DALLAS & GILMORE.

JAS. H. HOLMES,

GENERAL STEAMBOAT AGENT,

OFFICE, 36 MONROE STREET,

WHEELING, W. VA.



SNOWDON WORKS,

Brownsville, Pa.

J. N. SNOWDON,

MACHINIST,

ENGINE BUILDER

AND

STEAMBOAT CONTRACTOR

Having leased the well-known Works formerly carried on by John Snowdon & Sons, and possessing ample facilities for completing contracts in the above line, I am now prepared to engage for work to be done on the best terms and in the shortest time possible. I propose to BUILD STEAMBOATS ENTIRE or furnish any part of the Machinery.

I would especially ask attention to my facilities for, and experience in, the construction of

IRON VESSELS,

For which I am prepared to contract.

Refer to the manufacturers and business men of Pittsburgh generally.

J. N. SNOWDON,
BROWNSVILLE, PA.

AN ORDINANCE FOR THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE Appropriation to the Fire Department, for the Year 1868.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That of the moneys heretofore appropriated by Councils to Fire Engines and Hose, the sum of Three Thousand ($3,000) Dollars shall be and is hereby set apart and shall be paid to each of the following named Steam Fire Engine Companies, to wit: Vigilant, Neptune, Niagara, Eagle, Allegheny, Duquesne and Relief; and that of the same appropriation the sum of One Thousand ($1,000) Dollars shall be set apart and paid to the Independence Hose Company.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed, so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 11th day of February, A. D., 1868.

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: HUGH McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.
Approved this 20th day of February, A. D., 1868.
JAMES BLACKMORE, Mayor.